PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,293—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7012	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	7257	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	7257	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7012	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7012	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to London only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	....	...	1st October 1901.
"	....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	....	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporito	15th July, 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	G. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BERMUDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Scharfe	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 28th June, 1901.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA." 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," .....to sail on or about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	26	16
With Single Temple	60	24	13
With Cure	60	24	13
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

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FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

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ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.

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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

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GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.

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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

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N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
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JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
THOS DUNKIN'S,	UAM VAR.	
&c., &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.

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NATIONAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF IRELAND.
ESTABLISHED 1822.
CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

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JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice. NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

MULE AND CATTLE FARMING.

A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON with Great Indian experience, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with Horse, Mule or Cattle breeding. Highest references.

Apply "No. 190." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

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Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0 12
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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER,
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—
SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum.
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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Under instructions from the Medical storekeeper to Government, Bombay Command, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Bellasis Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th, instant at 2p.m.

A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

16 cases each 12 hanks in canvas.
11 cases of "Pabst" American beer each 5 dozen.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Australian cow in milk with a bull calf.
1 tonga nearly new.
1 Delhi buffalo, giving 16 seers when in full milk, at present gives 5 seers.
2 bore hound dogs.
1 Spaniard dog.
1 Bull dog (bitch) with 1 pup.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bomgers' Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, best plated ware, rich crokery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, two handsome strong bay Arab horses, very quiet, both go in single and double harness, one handsome strong victoria in good order, one handsome rubber-tyred landau (nearly new), a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. SANDERS SLATER, ESQ., proceeded to Europe.

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1 bale 21 pairs of gold bordered shawls.
1 bale 38 pairs of shawls without gold borders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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,, of American, English and Europe made plated-ware,
,, of bentwood furniture such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kalian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Mr. Nanjee Ishairaz, by order of Marwadi Hurdutrai Rampurtab, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Nursingdas Indridas :

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1 full plate camera by G. Hare of London with Delmeyer's 10 by 8 rapid rectilinear lense, etc, and accessories.

The property of a gentleman consisting of mirror-door single and double almirahs, revolving top writing table, dressing and wash hand and cart tables screen sofas and easy chairs, dinner-set cots, glass sliding cupboard, Robert made dining table.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 "Fumeaux" piano in good order.
5 cases, each 50,000 well known Japanese spring cigarettes.
6 new musical boxes, 6 8, and 40in.

On account of the concerned :—

ex "Clan Graham"

Jehangir 1213,47—5 cases T. red & yellow spot prints

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles, both ladies' and gent's.
1 light second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated miniature brougham.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED SILK AND COTTON GOODS.

On TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes and Victoria Docks, Unclaimed Warehouse No. 10, on account of the concerned the following goods landed seawater damaged, ex. s.s. "Po."

L & C 16118—1 case colored velvet ribbons.
L & C 02163—1 case embroidered cotton velvet.
,, ,, 02406—1 case colored silk piece-goods known as "Pekin."
E Z 736-7—1 case cotton white woven insertions.
C
E Z 371-8831—1 case checked silk piece-goods.
C
E Z 333-3208—1 case colored silk piece-goods.
C
E Z 318-1789—1 case silk flowered grenadines.
C
E Z 377-3211—1 case fancy striped silk.
C
E Z 360-3203—1 case fancy silk piece-goods.
C

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 7th July, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Shed at Carnac Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdool Kader Mahomedally the Indentor ex. s. s. "Buccentaur"—

K. P. J. & Co. 4 —100 bales old newspapers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th July, 1901.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be patched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire on short notice and moderate rates.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fall Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 3.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 45,00,000,

Rs. nil. were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ,, do. Bombay.
Rs. 2,00,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 2,00 000 at 1s. 3 29-32d. in full.
Minimum rate received in full.
Average rates of allotment 15·91.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. nil. were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ,, do. Bombay.
Rs. ,, do. Madras.
Rs. nil.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 16,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 93⅜	= plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-16	= —1-16
Bar Silver in London	27⅛	= —1-8
,, New York	59⅛	= —1-2
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·13	= plus 1-2
,, New York	4·87½	= —1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2 3-8 ,,	= —1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	3	= unch'gd.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 4 23-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4 36	4 34	4 16	4 11	4 12
—4	—4	— 4	— 4	— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
,, last year	700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 ,,
,, Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7 93 plus 3
Do. Do. Dec.	7 59 plus 2

Linseed 54 1-2—July-Aug. Dunkirk Business done, tone firm.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton states is 81·1 per cent.

According to Agricultural Bureau report the Cotton crop is partially damaged by excessive rains.

New York market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd July 1901:—

Cotton	2,045 bales.
Wheat	2,392 cwts.
Linseed	2,887 ,,
Rapeseed	1,672 ,,
Gingellyseed	190 ,,
Poppyseed	1,445 ,,
Groundnuts	236 ,,
Castorseed	700 ,,
Rice	3,694 ,,
Myrabollams	512 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 4.

EXCHANGE.

There is nothing of interest to report in this market. Quotations are all unchanged and business reported is on a very small scale. We quote:

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d
,, Damand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-32d
,, Francs	109 1-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145
,, Shanghai	198
,, Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate has remained at 94 13-16 for the settlement throughout the day. There are buyers at the price at the close. Business was reported in cash paper at 94 15-16.

COALS.

Sale reported of a small lot of Singarini at Rs. 14 1-4 and a resale of a small lot of Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 13.

FREIGHT.

The market is very steady for July shipment. About 2,000 tons have been booked at the following rates for July.

Antwerp	15s
Liverpool liner	15s 3d.
Liverpool	15s. 6d. and meast 16s'
Harve	15s, 6d. do 16s.
Dunkirk	15s. 6d.

SEEDS.

LINSEED Market firmer. With more enquiry the rate has advanced to Rs. 9-12.

RAPESEED steady. Small business reported at Rs. 6-3d. to Rs. 6. 4. for Brown Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED steady at Rs. 8.37.

CASTORSEED firm at Rs. 04 1-2

WHEAT. Firmer at Rs. 4-12 to 4-12 1-2 for White Delhi.

COTTON.

The agricultural Bureau report received this morning may, on the whole, be considered a favourable one. The average condition of the crop at 81·1 works out a total crop of about 11 million bales. The post script to the original telegram advising partial damage, due to excessive rain, need not be considered seriously, as the excessive heat we now have daily advised from America, will probably compensate for any former heavy rainfall, which was referred to early last month as being confined to the Gulf States. Locally the Bureau report has had no effect and the position is quite unchanged. Dealers are willing to meet buyers, at or about current prices, but the buyers are holding off and only purchase to their immediate requirement. The day's sales are estimated at about 1,000 bales.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S STRANGE QUEST.

A CURIOUS revival or imitation of Diogenes is reported from New York by the correspondent of the "Daily Mail." It seems that a Mrs. Nancy Irving, who is described as a wealthy Chicago woman, is in search of an honest man. Instead of carrying a lantern she offers a prize of £200. Mrs. Irving is a pessimist. She says: "Every man is obliged to play the part of a respectable liar and thief in order to succeed in business." To prove her assertion she has deposited £200 with a Chicago bank, which is to be paid to the first business or professional man who can conclusively prove that he has carried on his work for a month honestly and without lying. Five judges will be appointed to decide on the merits of the applicants, two selected by Mrs. Irving two by the applicant, and the fifth selected by the four. Each applicant's business record will be thoroughly investigated. Mrs. Irving says that there is no danger of her losing her money, but she is certain, if she does, that the honesty of the man who gets the prize will have reduced him to such poverty that he will need it badly.

A LADY member of the Baxter family, so well known in connexion with the industrial development of Dundee, where the s.s. Discovery has been built, has presented Commander Scott, R.N., with a pianola and a quantity of music for the entertainment of the members of the exploring party during their adventurous voyage to the Antarctic regions.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and iuduces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-53m., 1-38s. Low water, 6-39m., 7-39s.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 21st June, due to arrive at 7 a. m.
Third Criminal Sessions.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Including Nasarwanji Manecksji Petit Charitable Dispensary. The total number of cases treated at these dispensaries in June last was 3,653:—Parsee 952, Hindoos 1,374, Mehomedans 1,020, Christians 123, other cast 187, daily average attendance 573.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Morris charged Shaik Bunna Shaik Budan, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to one Abdul Aziz, a dock-labourer. It appears that on Wednesday night complainant and accused with two other friends went into a toddy shop in Duncan Road, and had two bottles of toddy between them at the complainant's expense. After they had left the shop, accused asked complainant for some money to buy two more bottles of toddy. The latter could not comply with the demand as he had no money, whereupon accused snatched a stick from his hand and struck him violently on the head, rendering him unconscious. The police appeared on the scene, and took the wounded man to the hospital. The assailant who had decamped, was subsequently arrested. Accused denied the charge and stated that in an altercation between himself and complainant, which ended in a scuffle, complainant fell down and received the injuries. The magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that it was a most unprovoked assault and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following case was heard before his lordship and a Special Jury.

KILLED WITH A SPADE.

Lukhmon Manjee, a Hindu carpenter, was charged with having, on the 12th April last, committed murder by causing the death of Jugjeevan Manjee. The Hon Mr. Scott, with Mr. Laicaca, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Robertson defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, foreman.

Mr. Dunjibhoy B. Petit.	Mr. D. J. Isaacs.
Mr. W. Procter.	Mr. W. H. Brady.
Major C. L. Hoskyn.	Mr. P. M. Theaiger.
Mr. Meherjibhoy N. Kuka.	Mr. Mehorjee H. Kothari.

It appeared that accused and the deceased, while residing up-country, had money transactions between them. The accused on subsequently coming to Bombay with his wife, took up his residence on the first floor of a chawl at Coombharwada. About the beginning of April, the deceased also came on a visit to Bombay, and took lodgings with the accused. On the evening of the 12th April, the latter's wife heard the deceased dunning her husband for money. While they were arguing over the matter, the woman fell asleep, but after a time was again aroused by the angry conversation of the two men. The wife then heard blows, and on going out of her room, saw her husband striking the accused on the head with a spade. The woman then shouted out, and other residents of the chawl came up, whereupon the accused ran away. The Police were sent for, and the injured man was conveyed to hospital, where he was admitted in an unconscious state, and died the next day. The accused was afterwards pointed out to the police by his wife, and was arrested.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused, in answer to the judge, said he had suspected the deceased from the beginning of being on terms of improper intimacy with his wife. Deceased followed accused's wife to Bombay. He struck the deceased outside the room. Deceased put up at accused's house in Bombay against his will.

The Advocate General, in closing his case, submitted that on the evidence, the jury would have little difficulty in finding that the accused had caused Jugjeevan's death by striking him on the head with a spade. From the cross-examination and the statement of the accused it was alleged that the deceased was guilty of criminal intimacy with the wife of the accused. The Advocate General remarked that when such a defence put forward, it was for the accused to prove that the circumstances were of such a nature as to have given him such grave and sudden provocation as to deprive the accused of the power of self control.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he had not thought it would be necessary for him, after the evidence the woman had given, to address them on the question of murder. The Advocate General had, however, thought it proper to press the graver charge; and he (Mr. Robertson) had to ask the jury to come to the conclusion that the graver charge must fail. The accused did receive very serious provocation when the deceased refused to leave his room and said he was the master of the house. Accused was grossly insulted by the deceased's words and manner, and without any preparation or premeditation, he, in a fit of ungovernable passion, took up the spade and struck the deceased. The latter was offered the interest on his money, but would not accept it. The truth was that the deceased, who had followed the woman from Mowah, wanted to have the accused's wife. That seemed to have been his object in coming to Bombay, dunning the accused, and refusing to leave the house when told to do so. Accused had admitted that he struck the man; and the learned counsel did not ask the jury to go behind that statement; but he most seriously asked them to conclude that the accused acted in a fit of ungovernable passion, which had deprived him of all power of self-control.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the case was one which, he ventured to say, did not present many difficulties. The real point was whether, when the accused committed the assault on the deceased, he intended to kill him. They would have to consider that, and also whether the provocation that had been given to the accused was sufficient to reduce his offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had inflicted certain injuries which had resulted in death. The question was, did the act of the accused amount to murder? Having regard to the evidence of the doctor, it was appparent that all the elements were present to constitute that offence. If they believed that evidence, the jury would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the accused was guilty. His lordship reminded the jury of the accused's defence, that what he had done was under grave provocation, remarking that the whole case was based on questions of fact. His lordship pointed out how the evidence given by the accused's wife differed from the statement of the man in the dock. His lordship asked the jury to weigh the statements of the husband and wife carefully, and to consider which was the more probable of the two pictures.

The jury without leaving the box, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

ANOTHER CASE FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia who appeared on behalf of Abdul Kadar Kutboodin Saha, who stands charged with causing the deaths of two persons, his lordship directed that the accused should be tried by a special jury.

The sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS AT KAIRA.

ON Thursday, June 27th, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Bomanji E. Mody and at the instance of Khan Sahib K. R. Nanjiani, an open air meeting of the leading Mahomedans of Kaira was held in the compound of the Municipal Urdu school. The chairman opened the proceedings by addressing the audience on the poverty of Mahomedans in general, and convinced them that it was nothing but the outcome of their ignorance and inattention to secondary education in particular. It was necessary to raise a fund for helping needy students, but he was aware the Mahomedans living there could illafford to do so. He advised them to apply to Khan Sahib Nanjiani, who was ever ready to help Mahomedan students to the best of his power and who, he was sure, would be able to find out some way to aid them.

The Deputy Inspector said that he was grieved to find the Mahomedans of Kaira were so poor. He deprecated their indifference to education, regretted the paucity of students in the Urdu School and exhorted them to assist the Munshi in increasing the numbers on the register which had dwindled down to 23. He suggested they should form a sub-Committee, whose duty it would be to assist the progress and increase the number of Mahomedan students attending the various schools in the town. If the names of boys standing in need of aid were reported to him, he would see what could be done for them.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was formed:—Kazi Sahib Ahmedmian bin Dadamian, Mr. Alibhai Jamal, Mr. Sedumian Fazumian and four others. It was also resolved that the Sub-Committee should find out a suitable house for the Urdu School in the Mahomedan quarter, and that the members should report to the Kazi Sahib monthly what steps they had taken to encourage Mahomedan education. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

STRIKING A MOTHER ON THE HEAD.

IMPERATOR VS. IEERA JOYTA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. E. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, of a decision of Mr. Dinsha Jamsetjee, first class magistrate of Prantij, who, in April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt under grave and sudden provocation, and fined him five rupees, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused, a Kunbi boy aged eleven, was living with his mother at Prantij, his father being dead. On 20th March, in the morning accused asked his mother to cook some jowari for him, as he was going to the fields. His mother declined and told him to get his wife to do it. He therefore threw a lota which he was using to hold water for cleaning his teeth, and struck her on the side of the head, inflicting a fracture of the left temporal bone, from the effects of which she died immediately.

Mr. Maconochie, in making the reference to the High Court, said the section under which the accused was tried (section 334 of the Penal Code) was inapplicable. Accused should have been tried under section 304 A. The lota must have been flung with considerable violence to cause the fracture. It was not to be supposed that the accused anticipated the results of his act; and section 334 seemed entirely inappropriate. A fine of five rupees seemed an absurd sentence. The accused boy was young, but seemed to be perfectly responsible for his actions; and one subject to fits of ungovernable passion would be a suitable subject for a reformatory. A fine of five rupees could not convey either to him or any one else any sense of the gravity of his offence. It should be noted that the term in which the deceased referred to accused's wife were insulting according to Gujerati ideas, but this seemed no justification for the assault, considering that the deceased was the accused's mother. In Mr. Maconochie's opinion, the case was obviously one that should have been sent to the Sessions; and the magistrate's explanation of his disposal of the case was inadequate.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said: The magistrate, first class, who disposed of this case, gave reasons why he did not follow the ordinary rule and commit to the Court of Session the accused, who had caused the death of his mother. The District Magistrate, who has referred the case, is of opinion that the case should have been committed to the Court of Session, and that the section under which the accused should have been convicted is section 304 A—causing death by rash or negligent act, which is triable by a first class magistrate. We think that, under the circumstances, it is not necessary to annul the conviction and direct the committal to the Court of Session. As stated by the District Magistrate, it is not to be supposed that the accused anticipated the results of his act: he cannot in law be held to have had the knowledge that the lota would strike his mother on the head. Therefore it cannot be shewn that the accused had the intention of causing, or the knowledge that his act was likely to cause the particular injury which actually followed. But he did intend to cause hurt, and he did cause hurt, which resulted in death. It has been more than once held that section 304 A is not intended to cover cases where there was an intention to cause hurt. (Cf. Criminal Rulings in Regina vs. Bavajee, 23rd February 1872, and Regina vs. Radkia, 9th October 1872.) Mr. Mayne says (13th edition, p. 280):—"Neither this section (304 A) nor those as to culpable homicide apply to cases where the death has arisen, not from the negligent or rash mode of doing the act, but from some result supervening upon the act, which could not have been anticipated." This view has been generally followed. Thus in Empress of India vs. Nandhar Singh (3 Alla., 597) Oldfield, J., said—"The offence of causing death by a rash or negligent act, within the meaning of the section, is not committed where an intention exists on the part of the offender to cause hurt to some particular person as was the case here. Such an offence is otherwise provided for in the Penal Code." We do not, therefore, think it necessary to alter the section under which the accused has been convicted. With regard to the punishment, we think, having regard to the age of the accused and the circumstances of the case, that it is not necessary to interfere. We return the record and proceedings.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Gordhandas Soondersdas presided. The following director's report was taken as read:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Directors have the pleasure to place before you their 27th annual report of the working of the company's mill at Madras, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1900, showing the sum of Rs. 1,59,098-4-4 to the credit of the profit and loss account, including the balance of Rs. 40-4-3 brought over from the last year's account. Your Directors are glad to point out that, owing to the continued general depressed state of the yarn and cloth markets, and firmness in the price of cotton during the year under report, when most of the other cotton mills have made more or less heavy losses, the aforsaid result of Rs. 1,59,098-4-4 profit would be considered by you highly gratifying and satisfactory; and your Directors hope that the present working of the company would also show good results in future. From the above total earnings of Rs. 1,59,098-4-4 you have already been paid in August last an ad-interim dividend for the 1st half year ending 30th June 1900, at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, absorbing the sum of Rs. 50,050, and leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,048-4-4 which your Directors now propose to dispose of as under:—

To pay a further dividend for the 2nd half-year ending 31st December 1900, at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 50,050. To carry to depreciation of machinery and building account the sum of Rs. 15,000 to carry to the fund set aside to meet excess of expenditure on buildings and machinery account the sum of Rs. 10,500; to carry to insurance fund account Rs. 5,000; to carry to the account for equalization of dividend account the sum of Rs. 20,000; to doubtful debts account Rs. 5,000; to bonus account for bonus to office and mill hands Rs. 3,000; to carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 498 4 4; total Rs. 1,09,048-4-4. Your mill and its contents including the Stock-in-Trade have been insured for Rs. 14,60,000. Your directors regret to report the lamentable deaths of two of their energetic and esteemed colleagues, Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra and Mr. Liladhar Vallabdhass in April last. Two of your Directors under Article 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company retire by rotation, but one of them Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, is dead, and you will have to appoint another Director, in his place, and the other retiring Director Mr. Gocouldass Narranjee, is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint Auditors for the year and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share for the half year ending 31st December last was declared. Mr. Gocouldas Narranjee one of the directors, was re-elected and Mr. Bhugwandas Walji was appointed a director in place of the late Dr. Hormusjii Bezonji Dantra. The auditors went reappointed and a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, directors, secretaries and treasurers of the Company. The meeting then dispersed.

THE NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice the nuisance complained of by the residents of Bandra Hill, both European and Native, has not been put a stop to yet, although an appeal has been made to the Assistant Collector. Last year, when Mr. Clabby Superintendent of Police (B. B. and C. I. Railway), who lived in the Bungalow now occupied by Mr. Orr (the Collector), complained to the Assistant Collector of cesspool water having been thrown in front of his bungalow, on the foreshore, Mr. Shepherd, the Assistant Collector, wrote without delay to the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Bandra Municipality, asking him to put a stop to this nuisance complained of by Mr. Clabby, at once, which was done. I cannot, therefore, understand why this nuisance complained of both by Europeans and Native residents of Bandra Hill has not been put a stop to. The nuisance is daily increasing, first it was stated that only bathroom water would be thrown on to the fore-shore, then Kitchen water has been thrown there and as this was not thought sufficient a nuisance the chairman of the Sanitary Committee has given orders to deposit other water and I shall not be surprised if to-morrow, the evil is not even greater, for who knows what further developments are possible.

The other day the Collector (Mr Orr) had two persons prosecuted and fined for fouling the foreshore; yet the Bandra Municipality are fouling the foreshore by depositing cesspool water there. Ever since this practice has been introduced by the Municipality, we have had a pest of flies both day and night, which is unbearable. I now hope the Assistant Collector will, without any further delay, ask the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Bandra Municipality to put a stop to this great nuisance at once, which has been brought into force without the "sanction" of the "General Board."—Yours, &c.

DISGRACEFUL.

Bandra, July 4.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen along the Himalayas and has risen slightly on the west coast. Gradients are hence slightly steeper than yesterday. The winds are unsteady at the head of the Bay and winds are irregular in the east of North-Western Provinces, but easterly winds continue generally in the Gangetic plain. Very little rain has been given by the bay current, the only heavy falls being 4 inches at Jalpaiguri, and 2 ins. at Sibsagar; rain will probably continue light in North-East India during the day. Winds are slightly stronger on the Malabar Coast and returning to south-west at Bombay but very little rain has fallen on the coast and less rain than yesterday in the Deccan and the Central Provinces; theonly important falls are at Ratnagiri three inches, Mercara two, Chanda one. Winds are irregular and a tendency is shown to the formation of a depression in Central Provinces, which may give thunderstorms in that area. The rain given by the Arabian sea current may increase during the day on the coast and interior districts as pressure conditions are favourable. Temperature continues very high in Gangetic plain, Central India, Rajputana and Punjab, the day temperature ranging from 10 to 18 degrees above normal.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Acathus, Captain J. S. Allan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Glasgow via Liverpool, experienced strong monsoon. The s.s. Petriana, Captain L. E. Snape, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, met with strong monsoon and hazy weather. The s. s. Weissenfels, Captain E. Warckmeister, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Hamburg had moderate monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, encountered during the voyage strong monsoon squally weather with heavy rain.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 4th July	0	29

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH JULY 1901.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain, unsuall hot Rain much needed generally. Cotton smaller area sown this year.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Broach.—Partially cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Rain general over district. Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	34	54	25	91	28	45	25	44
Thursday, 4th July	00	00	00	20	00	64	00	64
Total	35	44	26	11	29	09	27	08
Total fall to July 4, 1900	20	57	20	65	20	61	21	84
Total fall to July 4, 1899	20	17	20	47	25	76	22	98

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·362	E	2	116·1	79·1	29	...	0·56	—1·82
Sirsa	29·367	NW	M	114·8	81·1	16	...	0·02	—2·38
Delhi	29·37	E	3	10·2	87·9	50	...	1·55	—3·14
Agra	29·385	SE	5	108·0	79·0	54	...	0·35	—2·95
Cawnpore	29·406	SE	4	105·9	10 0	54	...	0·08	—4·39
Allahabad	29·373	ENE	9	107·1	85·7	56	...	0·08	—7·03
Jhansi	29·383	NS	5	106·8	92·2	58	...	0·17	—6·34
Jacobabad	29·280	Calm.	5	120·0	87·0	50	...	0·00	—0·80
Karachi	29·310	W	12	94·9	82·0	70	...	0·00	—0·74
Jeypore	29·406	NW	3	113·2	86·6	34	...	0·05	—3·57
Ajmere	29·448	SW	7	110·4	88·0	42	...	1·11	—2·02
Deesa	29·331	SSW	14	107·1	85·1

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 4.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W A Dubois to be Dist Supt of Police in the Kaira Dist; and Mr W H Luck to be Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr T D Fry, I C S, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A S A Westropp, I C S, to be Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secy to the Council of H E the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr T D Fry, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bajapur; and Mr E M Pratt, I C S, on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Roper, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Messrs A C Logan, I C S and A M T Jackson, I C S, have been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F Hudson, I C S, to act as Asst Commissioner in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr L Robertson, I C S to act as Collector and Dist Registrar, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr C E S Steele or pending further orders; and Mr J H E Tupper, B A (Oxon) I C S, to act as Collector, Larkhana, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J H Pollard, Comdt, H E the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Lieut J H Crawford, Adjt H E the Governor's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Capta Pollard.

Lieut Col R J Baker, M D, I M S, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and eight days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J G Hojel, M B, I M S, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second Dist, and Marine Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, vice Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, granted leave, pending further orders.

First Class Asst Surgeon W B George has been appointed House Surgeon, J J Hospital, vice Senior Asst Surgeon and Hony Lieut T D W Gillespie transferred to the Sessoon General Hospital, Poona.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S M Ritchie, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 1st July, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 29th June 1901	4,491,755
3. Balance to be remitted from 30th June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,008,245

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 22nd June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd June 1901— G I P Rsystem	2,40,746	5,27,496	5,028	7,73,270
I M R do	52, 89	1,43,499	1,315	1,96,803
Total	2,92,835	6,70,995	6,343	9,70,173
Actuals for corresponding week ending 23rd June 1900— G I P Rsystem	1,66,153	4,73,442	6,763	6,46,358
I M R do	44,278	2,28,121	15,288	2,87,687
Total	2,10,431	7,01,563	22,051	9,34,045
Increase or (G I P R	+74,593	+54,051	+1,735	+1,26,912
Decrease (I M R	+7,811	−84,622	−13,973	−90,784

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,030	14,000	....	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	99	.....	185
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,18,523	4,48,917	3,858	5,71,298
Total for 25 weeks	1,23,523	4,62,917	3,858	5,90,298
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,103	41,551	43	46,697
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	2·5	.....	331
Total to corresponding date do.	98,638	8,48,110	4,446	9,51,191

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 27,697
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,60,896

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	9,138	6,009	31	15,178
Total for 25 weeks	9,438	6,209	31	15,678
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	392	3,271	5	3,559
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	188	..	206
Total to corresponding date do.	9,782	16,400	40	21,222

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,059
Do. to date ..... ,, 10,544

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VUYANI—July 4, at Chowpatty, Bombay, Sirdar Oomar Jumall Vuyani.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MCCLAY—June 26, at Rani Dara House, Almora, Robert McClay, latterly of the B N-W Railway, aged 73 years.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

THE statement of Mr. Arnold Forster in the House of Commons, regarding the intentions of the Admiralty, may not entirely meet all criticisms as to the needs of the Navy, but it goes a long way towards success in that direction. Lord Charles Beresford should be gratified to learn that it is proposed to increase the Mediterranean fleet when the new battleships projected and in course of construction are available. More cruisers and destroyers are wanted and these are to be provided. A number of armoured cruisers, forming a construction programme, of which the Leviathan which has just been launched is an item, have been or are about to be laid down; and to these more are to be added. In short we are assured that the Admiralty is fully alive to its responsibilities. If that be so we may expect that besides increasing battleships, cruisers and destroyers attention will be given to other matters which have been the subject of recent naval criticism. Apropos of the decision to equip the Magdala and Abyssinia, the ships of the Bombay Defence Squadron, with torpedo nets and quick firing guns, it is of interest to note the opinion of Lord Brassey on the re-armament of types of battleships considered to be obsolete. In an article in the "Empire Review" on the British Navy he contends that, within prudent limits, no expenditure would yield more immediate results in reinforcing the Navy than that incurred in fitting the sound and not badly protected hulls of the earlier iron-clads with effective engines and guns. We have urged that while the ships of the Defence Squadron may still be useful they should be supplemented by a couple of fast cruisers. Lord Brassey applies the same argument in relation to the whole of the older type of vessels in the Navy used for purposes of coast defence. With re-armament and some reconstruction and reinforced by fast cruisers, ships of the "Admiral" class, he argues, would form efficient squadrons for the protection of lines of communication by the Cape route to India and the Far East. As bearing on this point it is worth while observing that the French Government have adopted schemes of reconstruction and rearmament under which five coast defence vessels and ten battleships are being improved at a cost of a million sterling. This subject is but one of many in relation to the efficiency of the Navy which the distinguished critic touches upon in the course of an article for which the navy estimates provide the text. Lord Charles Beresford, we learn, is spoiling for a fight with the Government over its naval and military policy. But we do not find that Lord Brassey, who, if not an impetuous, is at any rate an acute critic, deals the wholesale destruction on Ministers' naval proposals and spreads the dismay around that Lord Charles is apparently anxious to effect and create.

Lord Brassey admits that the navy estimates, which provide for a net expenditure nearly approaching thirty-one millions sterling, represent a great advance as compared with five years ago. The amount estimated for the present year for naval purposes is over fourteen millions greater than that voted in 1894-95; yet it is an expenditure that even a little Englander who has still sense enough to care for the safety of his country cannot begrudge. But the point on which we need to be assured is that England will get value for the money she is willing enough to spend. British naval constructors can be relied upon to supply the right sort of ships; but there is some need for improvement in regard to the manning of the vessels and the training of the men. The estimates for the year provide for an increase of 3,745 men including officers, seamen, marines, stokers and electricians. This number will bring the permanent force up to 119,000 men. But it is the contention of Lord Brassey that we are relying unduly on a permanent force for the navy. We have a permanent naval strength in excess of that of France and Russia combined, but we are deficient in reserves to supply the means of re-inforcement in war time. The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers were disbanded when Lord George Hamilton was at the Admiralty, but it is held that a volunteer force recruited from the classes who formed the volunteer naval artillery should now be created as a reserve behind the marines and the marine artillery. On the training of seamen Lord Brassey joins those naval officers who advocate the retention of "masts and sails" for this purpose and suggests that a squadron of eight masted training ships of the "C" class or of a class specially designed for the service should be kept in commission, cruising singly and in squadron. Besides this Training Squadron sailing tenders should be attached to all port-guard ships and reserve ships in home waters. As to the training of officers, while of course every naval officer should be a good seaman and a competent navigator it is observed that it would be to the advantage of the service if greater encouragement were given to proficiency in languages than is at present the case. A great many naval officers would probably agree that a lower standard of mathematical knowledge should be accepted with a view of securing greater linguistic attainments among them. At home ports and important stations abroad, Lord Brassey holds, instruction in languages should be given to naval officers by specially qualified teachers. The critic is on the whole pretty well satisfied with the modern type of British battleships but there should be more of them. In future estimates the appropriation for battleships should be increased; while we also need more auxiliary cruisers for the protection of commerce. In relation to machinery the experience with the Belleville boiler emphasises the need for more careful training of engine-room complements, one third of whom it is alleged are inefficient during the first year or more of every commission. While all foreign navies have adopted water-tube boilers the Belleville has not been held to be the best type. But when it was suddenly introduced in the British navy, stokers and artificers had to become acquainted with its peculiarities with the inevitable result of accidents and break downs.

GIBRALTAR.

IN connection with our position in the Mediterranean the other day, a debate took place in the Commons when Mr. Bowles moved the adjournment of the House on the subject of Gibraltar. What Mr. Bowles does not know about everything is not worth knowing, Mr. Stead once declared. But though his friends may attribute great knowledge to him, they cannot claim credit for his possession of any superabundant tact, judging from the little scene which occurred. Gibraltar, instead of being one of our centres of strength in the Mediterranean, is one of our weakest spots and Mr. Bowles would strengthen it. But it is generally felt that by his haste and undue vehemence he spoilt a very good case. Being dissatisfied with an answer from Mr. Balfour he took the extreme course of moving the adjournment of the House, equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government. That Mr. Bowles is conversant with the needs of Gibraltar no one will deny, but that he is entitled to dictate to Parliament as to how and when certain works there shall be carried out is a claim which cannot be allowed. The defences of Gibraltar are undeniably deficient and that fact has been more or less recognised at any time during the past six years. In 1895 Government embarked upon a scheme of works, including moles and a harbour. In 1896 and 1897 this scheme was greatly enlarged by Mr. Goschen, who increased the number of moles and added two docks. In 1899, however, thanks to Captain Percy Scott, it was discovered that six-inch guns were mobile, and that they could be set up without elaborate works. This discovery proved that the new docks would be exposed to deadly peril from guns which might be placed on the hills on the opposite coast. Mr. Bowles went to Gibraltar in order to investigate the matter. He declared the works insecure, and when he returned to England he wrote to the "Times" calling attention to the matter. He also wrote to the First Lord of the Treasury and published a pamphlet describing the perilous position of the new works. A Committee was appointed to examine his statements. Their report, which was unanimous, recommended that work at Dock No. 2, one-third of the workshops and the whole of the store-houses should be abandoned. The Committee returned to England, and after its return it held several meetings in order to complete some of the details connected with the inquiry. After the third meeting Mr. Bowles was asked to agree to the re-writing of the report. He declined to do so, resigned his position as a member of the Committee and the scene the other evening was the sequel. Mr. Balfour very properly explained that it was unfortunately impossible to stop the work as the existing contracts stood in the way. He intimated that the report Mr. Bowles had signed was only an interim one, and that Government would take the House into its confidence regarding the matter in a short time. Meanwhile all work except such as would entail loss to the contractors' work at Gibraltar has been stopped. The Commission, Mr. Balfour explained, could not at the time answer the question as to the cost of the works on the east side of Gibraltar, nor could they state the time it would take to complete these works. Supposing these works would take ten years to complete? Then the policy of the interim report is to keep us with an incomplete base at Gibraltar for ten years for the purpose of saving £300,000, which would be absurd. Clearly then Mr. Bowles is in the wrong. He means well, but he unfortunately lost his temper and almost succeeded in leading the House to stultify itself by judging upon a matter on which they had not heard both sides. The question of the defence of Gibraltar is evidently receiving the most careful attention and at no distant date we shall be in possession of precise information as to what Government and the military and naval experts propose to do.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Americans not content with challenging our commercial supremacy, are now trying to beat us at our own sports. The Yankee's success during Epsom week is a matter of history, their champion oarsmen are now practising on the Thames for Henley Regatta, and, according to Reuter's cable, a pair of Americans have just contested the final for the gentlemen's doubles tennis championship. The supremacy of England was upheld by Messrs. R. F. and E. L. Doherty, who have held the title since 1897. It is not surprising to hear that the Yankees introduced new methods, among the innovations being a twisting service. For many years English experts have abandoned the twisting service on the ground that it lessens the pace of the ball, and further details of the American methods will be awaited with interest in India, where tennis is one of the most popular games. In looking at the lawn tennis records it is remarkable to find how often the English and Irish doubles championships have been carried off by brothers. In the eighties W. and E. Renshaw won the former seven and the latter four times and following their decadence W. and H. Baddeley recorded six wins. Since 1897, the Dohertys have practically monopolised all the men's championships. The American national game is base-ball, but if there exists any other game which holds second place in popularity with the American sporting public, it is lawn tennis which in the United States is played with the same keenness and enthusiasm that it is in England. American players ever since the game first took root in the States have been striving to put a champion in the field to lower the colours of the English crack players and have nearly every year with praiseworthy persistency sent their representatives across the Atlantic to participate in the championship tournament. The Renshaws, Baddeleys and now the Dohertys have, however, proved too good for their American opponents but the odds have not been so much against the latter as to preclude all hope of their, one of these days, carrying off the championship. The dogged persistence of the American nature in all things that touch their national pride will enable them to keep the field, despite the discouraging results that have so far attended the efforts of their representatives until a champion is found who can cope with and defeat the best of our English players. They know that they can never hope to meet our cricketers and footballers on equal terms any more than we could hope to meet them at base-ball, but at athletic sports and lawn tennis they see before them a fair field and no favour, and next to carrying off the America Cup it would give the American people more pleasure to win the lawn tennis championship than to achieve anything else in the world of sport.

HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK.

THE extraordinarily high temperature which is prevailing in New York at present, while not without precedent, is causing greater loss of human life than in any previous year in the annals of that great city. The climate of New York is one of extremes, hot in summer and cold in winter, and the temperature in summer is affected periodically to an abnormal degree by reason of heat waves which pass over that part of the country. New Yorkers are at present experiencing all the discomforts of a heat wave, but although Reuter describes the heat as appalling, it is doubtful if the temperature much exceeds 100 to 102 degrees, this being the highest maximum record and 93 degrees the average maximum of summer heat. The high mortality is probably due to the construction of the houses in New York, which are built more with a view to keeping out the cold than with any provision for the hot days in summer. This, although, perhaps, necessary, as it is not uncommon for snow to accumulate to the depth of three or four feet, makes life scarcely bearable when the heat becomes intense and certainly accounts for the large number of cases of heatstroke in summer. The Americans are a go ahead race, but it has not yet occurred to them that electric fans might be used with advantage in their offices and private residences when the heat becomes tropical and that the same precautions as regards protection for the head are as necessary in New York in summer as in India.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THERE is nothing of particular interest in this week's mortality returns for Bombay City. The total number of deaths was 667, giving a death rate of 42·43, figures which compare favourably with the quinquennial average. Plague victims reached 65, the only district to record double figures being Sion, a district which also returns the highest death rate. There were 87 deaths from fever, its subsidence being very slow. Remittant fever is always prevalent, following a year of famine, and is mainly due to the lessened vitality of the people. This is a satisfactory reason for the enormous death-rate from this cause which has occurred in the mofussil, where its virulence is now gradually declining. The disease is not necessarily fatal, and a great many lives would have been saved if the victims would only conquer their prejudice against hospitals and become patients. It seems, however, impossible to get the ordinary native to believe that, if he attends a hospital, there is a greater possibility of his living than if he stays away, and thus week after week scores of persons have died when by medical care, nursing and nourishment they would have been enabled to recover.

"The Bombay Cathedral Magazine" says:—The Bishop wrote last mail from Broadstairs in Kent in much better spirits, and, we hope, health. He said that he hoped to be back in Bombay in November.

THE survey of Simla, which has been proceeding for over a year, is expected to be finished before next spring.

WORK is now proceeding on the Kohat Hangu section of the new 2-ft. 6-in. railway between Kushalgarh and Thall. Military labour mainly is being employed.

THE plague cases in Karachi for the week ending on the 29th June were four and deaths three—a decrease on the previous week of three and six respectively. No cases have occurred since 25th June.

A RECENT ruling fixes the age of 60 as the age for the compulsory retirement of future incumbents of the special Barrister appointments of Judges of Chief Courts referred to in article 602 of the Civil Service Regulations, and of all Judges of Chief Courts hereafter appointed.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Lukhmon Mowjee, a Hindu carpenter, was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and a special jury with murder, in having caused the death of Jugjeevan Manjee by striking him on the head with a spade, on the 12th April last in a house at Coombharwada. The jury, upon the evidence, unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and he was sentenced to seven year's transportation.

IT is officially notified that on the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, resigned.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 2nd was 667, giving a death-rate of 42·43 per annum per thousand as against 60·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 87 died from fevers; 65, plague; 4, small-pox; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 97, phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 95, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 38, still-born; 73, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 22; Lingayet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 341; Hindu low caste, 83; Musalman, 138; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 263 as against 205 the corresponding period of last year, and 264 the average over the past five years.

THE MEAN STREETS OF CALCUTTA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

You know it is a native because the jungle over-grown compound, the perpetually-closed windows and its air of stagnation generally, proclaim the fact, and the crowd of squabbling beggars at the gate each holding forth a little shiny brown basket for the eleemosynary dole of rice confirm it. The last item worth recording before the street ends and another as similar begins is a "ticca-gharry" stable. Its portals are adorned—as are all "ticca-gharry" stables in Calcutta—with some neckletted goats or a tethered monkey. The various Jehus of the establishment are absent, with their able-bodied victims, on their nefarious track, but within the hay-strewn recesses two or three damaged steeds in varying phases of convalescence, and painted red, blue or yellow according to the exigencies of their malady, and the artistic bias of the native, &c., who has undertaken to keep them alive, gaze dejectedly out upon a world they rashly hoped to have done with forever. Despite the exertions of the S. P. C. A. the Calcutta *ticca gharry* horse is not allowed the boon of finality if his owner can possibly prevent it. Be the sum of his years and infirmities what it may, he dare not lay down the load and die. If he attempts to he is forcibly uplifted, smeared with indigo, turmeric, and pink paint, and sent out between four strong men for a walk, like a sahib's horse. Whether this unwonted luxury or the language accompanying it is a spur to returning animation, is hard to say. But the ruse of the fashionable air-taking proves successful. Soon two men will suffice to keep him up, and presently he will stand alone. When this comes to pass he is put into the shafts again and kept there, until the next time. This digression will, I trust, be forgiven when I explain the analogy between the "tika-gharry" steed and the huts that surround him. Like him they are dowered with the fatal gift of perpetuity. The Calcutta hut is never new. It is perpetually making efforts to succumb to the burden of existence, but no happy release is vouchsafed it. When it betrays symptoms of collapse its decrepid frame work is promptly propped and upheld by bambu posts, sustained by which it agonizes through quite a number of rainy seasons. Occasionally it outwits its landlord by tumbling to pieces suddenly, and without premonitary indications, on top of him. Instant reconstruction out of its own materials takes place, however. The bambu supports are stuck into fresh holes in the ground, doors and windows are tied on with bits of new string, the black and tattered tiles are, everyone of them, re-arranged with scrupulous economy on that execrable roof-tree, and the bambu hut, with an indefinite lease of renewed life before it, takes up its position once more. Now and again a kindly conflagration puts an end to the lingering agonies of the Calcutta hut, but even this does not imply total annihilation. The tiles, a good deal blacker and more formless than before are carefully picked out of the "debris" and set aside with everything else not too charred to be serviceable, for future use. In the street we have just traversed there was no new hut nor even a patch of new tiles. Indeed a new hut when encountered, whose bambus are normal in colour, whose tiles are pink and whose walls are perpendicular—rouses a sense of surprise and even uneasiness. We turn almost with relief to the grime-swathed perpetration of sticks and strings that long association has rendered familiar—to the hut that was new—perhaps—in the misty epoch when "Kalikut" was a "rent-paying village."

Gold mohur trees cover a multitude of sins. They supply the aesthetic sense with all that is lacking in Calcutta streets, and their flaming splendour against the May skies is in eternal contrast to the unsightliness they canopy. They frequently presume on their position and take entire possession of the foot-path, but this is a detail affecting only the pedestrian.

Some of the mean streets, and all the commercial and important ones, are grooved by tram lines. The cars furnish another proof of the fact that the City of Palaces yearns not for the merely picturesque and ornamental, she is miles above such things as fresh paint and artistic outline. The Calcutta tram-car no doubt admirably fulfils the purpose for which it was constructed, and that is to accumulate as many substantial Babus as possible at the tail of a very meagre and unwilling horse; but its business in life ends there. Until the streets improve, it is perhaps as well that the Calcutta tram should conform to its surroundings by retaining is graceless characteristics. Contrasts are numerous enough already.

Behind these ignoble streets, which with all their faults are the main arteries of unfashionable Calcutta, wind the lanes and back slums. These are fearfully and wonderfully made, and they shelter the lowest strata of Anglo-Indian society. Reconnaissance of most of these coverts is out of the question, but some are penetrable and "quite respectable." These consist mainly of twisting restricted alleys flanked by peeling stucco walls, dilapidated huts, an extensive native community, and rubbish heaps. The majority of "pukka" houses have iron-barred windows since here there are no protective garden walls to separate property from the yearnings of the "old offender"! A little white-washed mosque is always to be found tucked away in one of these gullies, and goats are as plentiful as brown babies in the puddle underfoot. Yet two storied houses, and some of them good ones, are not infrequent, and people who could afford to live in better places inhabit them from choice.

If you are a stranger to Calcutta, and leave yourself entirely in the "ticca" gharry-wallah's hands, you will see more of these recondite regions than you bargained for. Give your malignant coadnctor the choice of a broad straight road and a dozen tortuous ones, and he will lead you through the latter, even if he has to damage his carriage in the process. He loves a zig-zag through disreputable surroundings, and he loves it more if he has a timid female fare behind him; he delights in the demolition of wall plaster at sharp angles; his pulses throb with the reckless spirit of adventure, with the bold fierce joy of dashing into, and defying, the unknown. But these are the risks that make the salt of life for the Calcutta "gharry-wallah."

And yet life would seem to be merry in these byways, and musical talent is conspicuous. The sound of such revelry as a piano can furnish is never absent, day or night. The music of the mean streets is a mighty blend and it is difficult to detach and locate its component parts. In the lanes, where there are no hoof beats to kill a sound divine you may form a tolerably clear idea of it. Let us stand for a minute in one of the cleanest of the mean lanes and listen to its lungs.

From an upper window, a passionate soprano, aided by quite a good piano, is exhorting the "winds that blow from the south" to deliver up their secret. Somewhere under the tiles a wedding feast is in progress, and a "pooh-pooh band" is tanging through a "Sweet Marie" liberally engrafted with portions of "He is a Jolly Good Fellow" and "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"—The hut-dweller hires a "pooh-pooh band" when he gets married because it is is fashionable to do so, but he does not like it, even though its performers strive to gratify him by playing the three tunes they know all at the same time. Yet a little farther away, a chamar is driving the devil out of, or into, someone with a frantic tom-tom, and, close by two native women, with some assistance from bystanders, are clamouring to the stars about a duck's egg. But these are not the sounds you have imperilled your life to listen to.

If you hearken attentively you will be able to grasp fugitive bits of Mascagni's "Intermezzo," and innumerable valse movements. The air is simply filled with sentiment set to music of every type. As you turn to depart a pariah dog ejects ten yards of "legato" excruciating bark. The "pooh-pooh band" seems to come nearer as you round a corner. Its reckless inebriety enchains you for yet another instant. You are forced to conjure up the scene it is enlivening; the silent squatting circle of apathetic wedding-guests, the hired emandelier, the dais enthroning the juvenile bride-groom, magnificent in his jasmine wedding veil, patent-leather boots, emerald satin tunic; the women-folk peeping through the chinks in the "durma". What have they all in common with the tune that is being hideously paraphrased for them?

"I've a secret in my heart, sweet Marie;
A tale I would impart, love, to thee;
Every daisy in the dell knows my secret,
knows it well,
And yet I dare not tell sweet Marie."

Truly this is the Land of Incongruities.

B. M.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FOUCHE IN THE DRAKENSBERG.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Commandant Fouche is retreating to the Drakensburg range, his invasion of the Transkei having failed in its object.

It is improbable that the British will intercept him.

MR. KRUGER INVESTS IN BRITISH CONSOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London June 20, say it is reported from Brussels that Mr. Kruger is disposing of South African Securities and reinvesting the proceeds in British Consols, French Rentes and other Continental stocks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES COMMISSION.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

The British Consul at Nagasaki, giving evidence before the Steamship Subsidies Commission, urged a subsidy for a British Service to Japan as a splendid national investment.

The Vice-Consul at Zanzibar said the German merchant was more energetic and intelligent than the British in East Africa.

[Germany subsidises a direct line of steamers to Zanzibar. England does not. Bishop Tucker in a recent speech in England said the Germans are already establishing stores in Uganda and the Southern Soudan, recognising that there are better opportunities in the British than in the German sphere. There are, it seems, hardly any British traders in this British centre, as they think they are hampered unduly by Government restrictions and regulations. These, says the Bishop, will have to be modified if British trade is to develop to any extent, but meantime Indians are going there and succeeding in underselling both British and Germans alike. The Bishop says he would not be surprised if most of the trade passed into the hands of the Indians, and the Waganda. This notwithstanding that it is upon German means of communication rather than English, that the Indian merchants have to depend for their supplies.]

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

During a debate in the Commons, to-night, on naval matters, Mr. Arnold Forster, replying to various strictures on the Mediterranean Fleet, said it was impossible to reinforce China and Africa without weakening other fleets.

The Admiralty was fully alive to its responsibilities and proposed to increase the Mediterranean Fleet when the new battleships were available and also increase the cruisers and destroyers.

[In his remarkable article entitled "A Fool's Paradise: Great Britain's position in the Mediterranean" which appeared in the June number of the "Fortnightly Review" Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner wrote:—"Our fleet, always inadequate to the task assigned to it, has been growing relatively less and less strong, whilst the combined fleets of the Powers which may any moment be ranged against us have been considerably augmented by their more vigorous ship-building policy. Aid to this, certain political changes and new groupings of the Powers have combined greatly to disimprove our strategic situation in the Mediterranean. He does not need to be an experienced British Admiral, or a profound student of Naval Strategy, to realise the extreme gravity of the position in which we are now placed in the Mediterranean, mainly owing to an untoward chain of events during the last few years, for several of which we have only ourselves to thank."]

LATER.

The "Times" commenting on Mr. Arnold Forster's statement made last night, says it is hardly as reassuring as is desirable.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

A telegram to the Australian papers, dated London June 20, says:—

Lord Charles Beresford complains that the Mediterranean fleet is insufficiently strong to be consistent with an efficient system of war organization.

FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

SUCCESS OF THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The French Naval manœuvres have been a striking success. A submarine boat which approached the squadron unsuspected, passed along the entire line of ships, torpedoed some ironclads and escaped unobserved and unscathed.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The French Senate has agreed to the Yunnan Railway scheme.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CAMP.

Although Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Southampton pained and irritated the Imperialists it is felt that the presence of the latter, including Mr. Asquith at Lady Bannerman's reception last night, has somewhat relieved the tension.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales stakes of 10,000 sovereigns:—

Epsom Lad	1
Diamond Jubilee	2
Sidus	3

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICAN DEFEAT.

The two Dohertys have defeated the American competitors in the match for the Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon.

The game was most exciting. The Americans introduced a new twisting service and some wonderful sideway swipes.

DEATHS FROM HEAT IN NEW YORK.

The heat in America continues to be appalling, and 225 deaths took place from it in New York yesterday.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LAUNCH OF A CRUISER.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The battleship Leviathan, of 14,160 tons, has been launched at Clyde Bank.

[The Leviathan was laid down at Clydebank in November 1899 under contract for launching in May of the present year. She is one of the first class armoured cruisers provided for by the estimates of 1898-99 and the supplementary estimates of 1898, viz., the Drake, King Alfred, and Good Hope. Each of these vessels is steel built with twin screws, unsheathed with four funnels fore and aft. They have two signal masts and two hooded barbettes. Their length between perpendiculars is 500 ft., beam 71 ft., mean draught 26 ft., displacement 14,100 tons, I. H. P., 30,000 (nat)...23 kts. (8 hours' trial). Coal capacity 1250-2500 tons. Engines 2 sets of 4 cylinder, 3 expansions inverted by the builders worked by Belleville boilers with economisers. Their armour is:—K.-S. 6 inches belt to height of main deck between barbettes. Belt on bow to height of upper deck is 2 in bulk head aft 5 inch Barbettes 6 inch casemates, 5 inch. Protected deck, 3 inch to 2 inch main deck 1 inch. Armament: 2—9·2 B (mod 1898) Singly in barbettes: 16-6 in (45 cals) in casemates; 14-12 Pr. Q; 3—3 Pr. Q; 9 machine guns, two submerged torpedo tubes. The complement of the Leviathan when commissioned will be 900 men.]

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

A telegram to the Australian papers, dated June 20, says:—

The tariff fight is becoming acuter between Russia and the United States and the commercial relations of the two countries are strained.

THE GHARIWALLA'S STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Mr. Lyall, District Magistrate of Alipore, has been deputed by the Bengal Government to make a formal inquiry into the causes which led to the recent strike of Carters and Ghariwallas in Calcutta and its suburbs.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP GOETHALS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Archbishop Goethals is lying in a critical state at his palace in Park Street. The last rites of the Church were administered to him yesterday, and all are regretfully awaiting the end.

JULY 4.

Archbishop Goethals died this morning at 9-15 at his residence of failure of the heart's action, during an acute attack of fever. His burial takes place this evening.

LATER.

Archbishop Goethals' funeral was very largely attended and bore striking testimony to the popularity of the deceased, who came to India in 1878 and was the first Archbishop of Calcutta. The following telegrams have been received by the private chaplain of the deceased prelate:—

From the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy:—"The Viceroy has heard with deep regret of the death of Archbishop Goethals, who was the most distinguished prelate ornament to his church and true devoted friend to India."

From the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"The Lieutenant-Governor learns with the deepest regret the mournful news of the death of his friend, Archbishop Goethals."

From the Archbishop of Bombay:—'Our heartfelt condolence for your great loss."

BETTING ON THE NEXT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

In the absence of legitimate business in the Calcutta Share Market, a great deal of betting is going on amongst the Marwaris regarding what is to be the extent of the next Government loan. They are offering to bet that the loan is to be under two crores and some have offered to bet that it will not be more than 1 1-4. It seems that the source of pucca information has been privately tapped.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The strike of workmen in the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, at Lilloah, has practically come to an end. Work will, to some extent, be resumed at Lilloah workshops to-day. The Mahomedan workmen have consented to return, but the Hindu workmen, especially those in the employ of the contractors, are holding out. The immediate reason for the cause of disaffection has been removed.

ENORMOUS FLIGHTS OF LOCUSTS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Messages from Purneah, July 3, state that enormous flights of locusts have again appeared in the south of this district. Indigo is being attacked and makai and cheena have been greatly damaged. For want of rain, crops are suffering very much and many factories are very short of water in their tanks, and may have to close. At Mahai, the weather is excessively hot and steamy, but the sky has a leaden appearance, and there is every indication of a downpour soon.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

There was particular unanimity at the Railway Conference to-day as regards the main points under discussion, the East Indian representative alone standing out. The consensus of opinion was:—

(1)—That East Indian Railway proposals should be rejected and that Mr. Weightman's alignment for the Jneriah line be adopted.

(2.—That completion of the through route from Calcutta via Midnapore, Jheriah, Gya and Moghalserai be pushed with all speed, preference being given to it over all other lines in this part of Bengal, so that it may be opened for traffic in time for the wheat and seed season of 1903. Next in order was placed the construction of the Bisheapur—Calcutta line, which it was agreed should take precedence over the Burdwan—Howrah connecting line. Regarding the Calcutta Central Railway and bridge, the report from the Bengal Government was read, advising:—

(1)—That an additional bridge over the Hooghly was not required at present and that when built it should not be below Cossipore.

(2) That Howrah should be gradually relieved of its excess of traffic by developing the existing Public bridge on the Sealdah route and

(3)—That the construction of the Central Railway would not be justified in view of what it would cost. The Public Works committee will now formulate their report to the Government of India.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

The American Man-of-War, Marietta, Captain J. V. B. Bleaker, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Manilla via Colombo, having left the latter port on the 29th June. On entering the harbour a salute of 21 guns was fired from the vessel. The compliment was returned by the Land Saluting Battery which fired a similar number of guns.

The Marietta, has called here on her way to America, and will stay in port for about six days and then leave for Aden, Port Said, Gibraltar, &c. She was at Manilla for two years.

[The Marietta is a composite built gunboat, twin screws, 174 feet long (over all 189 ft. 7 in.) beam 34 feet; mean draught 12 feet; displacement 1,000 tons; I. H. P. 850 = 12 knots; forced draught, 1250; I. H. P. = 13 knots. Her coal capacity is 120—241 tons = 4,000 knots at ten knots. She is fitted with vertical triple expansion engines, Babcock and Wilcox boilers. Armament six 4 in Q, two on upper deck, one forward and one aft and two on each side battery; four 6 pr Q, one each side forward and two on each side between the 4 in guns in battery; two 1 pr. Q; 1 colt. Complement 144 all ratings.]

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON SUGAR.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The countervailing duty on revenue paid sugar from the Argentine Republic is raised to Rs. 15-3-10 per cwt.

ANXIETY AND DEVELOPMENT OF RAINS.

PROBABLE PANIC IN PRICES.

Anxiety is growing in consequence of the delay in the development of rains in India. There are no signs, however, as yet of any panic in prices and serious damage to the coming harvest will not commence for another fortnight.

CASE AGAINST A. S.-M. RAILWAY DRIVER.

POONA, JULY 4.

The case against the Southern-Mahratta Engine Driver has been adjourned till Monday next, owing to the ill-health of the accused's pleader.

CRICKET AT POONA.

In the cricket match, Poona vs. Parsees, the Parsees went in first and were disposed of in an hour's time for 30 runs. Nearly half of the team were caught out. They had no batting power. The home team made 282 runs, towards which Capt. Douglas contributed 87, Messrs. Ward and Edwards 50 each, Arthur not out 24, and Captain Chichester 18. The Gymkhana won the match by 252 runs. As time permitted, the Parsees began their second venture and made 20 runs for three wickets down.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Brigadier-General Reid is granted eight month's leave home direct from China.

The following remain at home on extended leave: Captains Barnard, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, three months; Ball, Meywar Bhil Corps, three months; Duff, R. E., of the Military Works, four months; Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry four months.

Major Apthorp, 2nd Royal Irish, is appointed to the South African Constabulary.

Second Lieutenants Haspell, Macrae, Tillard, Gough, and Cousins, R. E., are under orders for a tour of service in India.

THE latest date for submission of annual command reports on the manner in which troops have been exercised is altered from the 30th to the 1st June.

The details regarding the camps of exercise in the various commands are likely to be settled shortly There will probably be no exceptionally large camp.

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Government have extended to India the recent Army Order abolishing the wearing of prison clothing by military prisoners, and authorising the issue of canvas suits for the protection of uniform clothing when at work.

A small Departmental Committee will assemble at Simla to consider certain points in the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill introduced in December, 1898. The Legislative, Home, and Quartermaster-General's Departments will be represented on the Committee, which will make recommendations to the Government.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, July 4.—Alexander, Lieut., Punjab, Dorset Regiment, on leave from Ferozepore.

Calty, 2nd Lieut, Madras, 9th Madras Infantry to join from Hyderabad Sind.

Lovell, Lieut., Bombay, Suffolk Regiment on leave from Quetta.

Pigan, Captain, Bombay, D. A. A. G., Madras on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, July 4.—Alexander, Lieut. Punjab, 1st Dorset Regiment, on leave to Natal.

Calty, 2nd Lieut., Madras, 9th Madras Infantry, to join to Colombo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been steady

2½ per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. W. A. DUBOIS has been appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District.

Mr. W. H. Luck becomes District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave. On return to duty Mr. Fry acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., has been appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments and Secretary to the Legislative Council with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., acts as Commissioner in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. P. Vaughan.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. S. Steel.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B. A., (Oxon), I. C. S., acts as Collector, Larkhana, with effect from the 1st August.

Captain J. H. Pollard, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days. Lieutenant J. H. Crawford, Adjutant, officiates as Commandant during Captain Pollard's absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, I. M. S., has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and eight days, with effect from the 1st June.

Major J. G. Hojel, I. M. S., acts as Presidency-Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker granted leave.

First Class Assistant-Surgeon W. B. George has been appointed House-Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, with effect from the 21st May, vice Senior-Assistant-Surgeon and Hon. Lieutenant T. D. W. Gillespie transferred to the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona.

Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie, A. M. I. C. E., executive Engineer, second grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 6th August.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A FOOTBALL match will be played to-morrow on the Oval between the Government Telegraph and Royal Artillery Clubs. Kick off 5-15 p.m. Telegraph team:—Peters, F., (Goal). G. Harle and F. Game (Backs) H. Stone, A. Speechley and W. Mason (Half Backs), J. Montgomery, S. Holding, T. Johnstone, E. Perkins and W. Morley, (Forwards). Waiting—G. Yates.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

HOSTILITIES AT THE "FIGARO" OFFICE.

THE QUESTION OF MONASTIC ORDERS.

DECREASE OF REVENUE.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

The triumph of M. Perivier has been short-lived. It will be remembered that this gentleman, by a bold coup d'etat, got rid of M. de Rodays, the editor of the "Figaro," and installed himself in the vacant place. On June 10th, however, a meeting of the shareholders of the "Figaro" was held. The meeting naturally enough began by deciding that it constituted a quorum. It then proceeded in a spirit of dramatic Nemesis to dismiss summarily not only M. de Rodays, who had already been more or less dismissed, but also M. Perivier, who had more or less dismissed him. M. Prestat was then appointed manager pro tem. He is evidently a man of great courage, for he stated that he would at once go to the "Figaro," and take possession of the office, no matter what opposition he might encounter. He went and found the enemy in possession, and on Tuesday night, both M. Perivier and M. Prestat, with their separate staffs, camped in the office, where M. de Rodays had also been found in possession of the advertising department.

The first paper to be opened on Wednesday morning at the breakfast table was, of course, the "Figaro." It appeared, as usual, with the name of M. Perivier on the title-page. The leading article was in leaded type, and headed "An Outrage." It set forth, from M. Perivier's point of view, the incidents of Tuesday. The de facto editor of the "Figaro" writes that an attempt was made upon the "Figaro," upon the interest committed to his charge, and upon his person. A mock shareholder's meeting, he says, was held which was practically a gathering of conspirators, and he refused to appear before it. M. Prestat came to the "Figaro" office, accompanied by a locksmith. He was contented, however, with bursting open the door, and with hustling the servants, who were alarmed at the invasion of a shrieking and frantic crowd. "M. Prestat," continues M. Perivier, "notified me of my dismissal. Having tried to persuade his companions to collar me, he informed me that he had received from the alleged meeting directorial powers, and he summoned me to leave the house. I asked him what was his locus standi, what legal warrant he had for his action. He was unable to tell me. After long and idle discussions, he begged me to yield to the moral violence he was exercising. I refused; whereupon, forgetting that he was once a magistrate, he uttered threats against me which I asked a witness to take note of in writing. Meanwhile, the alleged shareholders invaded our offices, raising a din of invectives and discussions."

M. Perivier says that these proceedings are unheard of (they are not more extraordinary than his coup d'etat), and he hopes for the sake of the honour of the country that they will not become a precedent. To invade a newspaper office without a magistrate's order, to endeavour to carry out by force decisions which have been appealed from, these are not the manners of a free country. M. Perivier concludes: "I protest because I do not wish to see the noble profession of journalism handed over to rigging financiers, to Bourse manœuvres, to the intrigues of cosmopolitan syndicates. Under the statutes of our company right is on my side. I will resist to the bitter end." This protest against rigging financiers and cosmopolitan syndicates is rich beyond words. The whole secret of the "Figaro" crisis is that a person connected with finance wishes to keep M. Perivier as editor in order to have the privilege of giving Stock Exchange tips to readers of the "Figaro," one of these tips being to buy German State funds.

There is no cause for despondency, but there is cause for serious reflection, in the revenue returns for the five months ending May 31. For this period a falling-off is noted on revenue from indirect taxation amounting to £1,600,000, compared with the returns of last year, being a deficit of £1,200,000 on the estimated returns. Customs bring in £268,000 less than anticipated, sugar £640,000 less, excise on spirits and other articles £840,000 less. Other branches of the revenue, however, make good a slight portion of the loss, and reduce the net deficit to the sum indicated above. The minute of this morning's Cabinet Council, held under the presidency of M. Loubet, states that "the Council turned its attention to the state of things disclosed by the return of indirect taxation." M. Caillaux thinks it will be necessary to alter the Sugar Laws, as every year a larger proportion of the sugar taxes are paid back to the refiners as premiums on exports, and he announces his intention to table a Bill to remedy this existing evil. This Bill can have but one effect—to reduce the premium, and, therefore, to make sugar dearer in England. The shrinking of the revenue which has attracted the notice of the Government and the Press is a sign that retrenchment is imperative. But retrenchment is probably impossible. For the last thirty years the financial policy of the Ministers and Deputies has been a reckless one. Hardly a year has passed but that taxation was increased, and the floating debt as well.

In the debate in the Senate on the Bill on Associations, M. Waldeck-Rousseau delivered a speech which will probably remain as one of the most admirable of his Parliamentary career. The importance of the question of the Monastic Orders can become so tremendous, so vital, in a Catholic country, as it has become of recent years in France, and, indeed, in Spain and elsewhere, that persons living in a Protestant country are not well able to realise it. France is confronted with one of those religious crises. M. Waldeck-Rousseau spoke frankly and persuasively. He entered, as his way is, into the heart of his subject, bringing forward every argument at its proper place, and uttering the specific word that tells, enlightens, and convinces wherever it ought to be uttered. His speech wrought a deep impression on the Senate, and will make its mark in France, which is pleased to remain a Catholic country, but refuses to be entirely Catholic. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who spoke for more than an hour, said that the Bill now laid before the Senate was the most liberal Bill ever submitted to a French Parliament. Replying to the stock argument that French Monastic Orders are continually at work to extend French influence in Eastern countries, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said that neither Government nor the majority of the Republican party would deny the services rendered by religious orders in France or abroad. But if their advocates wished their demonstration to be really convincing, they would have to show that these services could be rendered by Monastic Orders to the country only so long as they were illicit organizations, and as soon as one of them received a Government licence it lost all its power to serve France. M. Waldeck-Rousseau compared the present condition of Monastic Orders with their condition under former Governments dear to their hearts, and he showed that at no time were they ever so numerous and so flourishing as under the Third Republic. But what was most alarming was not their increase of wealth, but their increase of influence, their gradual control of minds and intelligences and consciences. They were becoming an organization that overlapped the State organization. It was time attention should be given to a plan of campaign that had nothing to do with Catholic forms of worship but that was calculated merely to throw the State machinery out of gear.

M. Max Regis hardly recovered from the slight wound received the other day at the hands of M. Laberdesque, fought a second duel on Thursday afternoon in the Velodrome du Parc des Princes. His adversary this time was M. Gerault Richard, a Socialist Deputy, and though brave, yet a gentleman, who never offers a challenge. This duel was of course, of Max Regis's seeking. The "Petite Republique," whose editor is M. Gerault Richard, published a letter from M. Laberdesque, and the Mayor of Algiers considered this entitled him to another reparation. At the first bout the two swords were bent; at the second M. Regis was touched eve: so slightly on the back of the wrist. This duel being fought on a provocation which was admittedly slight, the doctors were empowered to say when it should be stopped. This decision rested the other day with the seconds. The two doctors at once declared Ms. Max Regis to be unable to continue fighting on equal terms. M. Gerault Richard then held out his hand, but M. Regis refused to take it. The editor of the "Petite Republique" remarked he had intended nothing more than a piece of politeness. M. Regis replied in his spitfire manner: "I don't care twopence for your politeness, and I shake hands with whomever I please." One of the onlookers was heard to remark that M. Regis was a cad, and drew upon himself the retort from a friend of M. Regis, "Mind your own business. You are an idiot, sir." The Mayor of Algiers was presently informed that somebody had called him a cad, and he came up in a fury, remarking that he would compel the fellow to fight him, but the stranger had disappeared.

A collector owning one of the fine picture galleries of Paris, M. Flament, purchased some time ago from a picture dealer, M. Quasnika, nine pictures signed Turner, Lawrence, Morland, Bonnington, and Hogarth. The whole lot cost the paltry sum of £450. M. Quasnika died. M. Flament now sues the latter's heirs in restitution of the price of purchase complaining that the pictures are spurious. The defence was that the pictures were sold without warranty, and that, considering their price, M. Flament was well aware when he purchased them that they could not be genuine. The Civil Tribunal has decided against M. Flament. The sentence is interesting as throwing light on the ways of certain amateurs who sell pictures to passing Americans. The Judge's remarks are pretty severe on M. Flament, who must wish he had never gone to law: "M. Flament could not have believed the pictures to be genuine at the price he paid. For many years past M. Flament has been in the habit of buying pictures of unknown painters, which have been sold at the works of famous painters at prices that left no doubt that the signatures were counterfeit. M. Flament himself admits this for all the pictures bought at an earlier date from M. Quasnika, but the last sale was in every respect similar to the former. M. Quasnika gave no guarantee, and M. Flament, an enlightened amateur, could not have believed that for £450 he was buying a number of works of great painters, any single one of which, if genuine, would have been worth much more than the price he paid." It would be interesting to know where M. Flament's earlier purchases have gone.

The Fourierists gave a dinner at the Vautier Restaurant in honour of M. Emile Zola, whose latest novel, "Travail," shows him to have become a convert to Fourier's doctrines. It appears, however, that his conversion dates some years back being due to the prominent Fourierist M. Noirot. The number of Fourierists is small, but a large proportion of them are distinguished men and like Quakers become prosperous. One of Fourier's best known mottoes is "Union of capital, labour and brains," which has now become almost a commonplace. He was one of the first to propose co-operation and the profit-sharing system. M. Zola did not appear at the dinner given in his honour, his wife, however, being present; but instead he wrote a letter to M. Labusquiere, a Paris municipal councillor, who was in the chair. M. Zola wrote that he thought it right and consistent for him not to appear. His person did not matter, nor even his work. "What you are feting is the effort towards more justice and more happiness. Our hopes are great; the future is in the realm of dreams." But one thing M. Zola holds is certain. The future of society lies in the reorganization of labour, and that alone will bring about a fairer division of come about. Bitter and troublous are the times but working men's unions are the nucleus of the future, commonwealth. Solidarity is not merely an ideal of kindhearted people; it is also a force of nature like attraction. It will act more and more, and will some day bind the whole of mankind in one united family.

DEATH OF SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL VUYANI.

WE regret to announce the death of Sirdar Oomar Jamal Vuyani, commission agent and contractor, and the owner of the horse and carriage stables situated opposite the Byculla Club, which took place yesterday at noon at his bungalow at Chowpatty. He came to Bombay from Rajkote about twenty years ago, and started in business as a merchant. The deceased was a leader of the Mahomedan community of Bombay and took a prominent share in all movements connected with the welfare of his community. As a leader he was a staunch supporter of the Government, and his influence was always exerted for the maintenance of peace and public tranquility. During the Hindu—Mahomedan riots of 1893, Mr. Oomar Jamal did his utmost in assisting Government officers in the restoration of order; and in inducing the Mahomedans to listen to sense and reason during the excitement that prevailed. His services were loyal and valuable, and were recognised by the Government who appointed him a Justice of the Peace, and later on conferred upon him the high title of Sirdar. The deceased gentleman was of a charitable and generous disposition, and on the outbreak of the plague in Bombay he opened at his own expense the Mahomedan Hospital in Ripon Road, and thus earned the blessings of his poorer countrymen. His private charity, especially during famine time, was extensive and was widely appreciated in his community for whose benefit he often gave feasts on the occasion of Mahomedan festivals. The deceased also rendered valuable assistance to the authorities when the Mahomedan burial ground at Grant Road was closed, and a new burial ground was opened at Mount Road. He held the opium farms at Poona and Ahmednagar, and was well known in native Durbars, to several of which he held the post of Bombay agent. Mr. Oomer Jamal had been ailing for several months past from general debility. His last public appearance was as chairman of a large and influential meeting of Mahomedans, held at Moozzferabad, on the occasion of the death of the late Queen-Empress, for the purpose of expressing to the members of the Royal Family, the deep sympathy of the Mahomedan community of Bombay. The deceased leaves behind him a widow and a grown up, and only son. Bombay has lost in Sirdar Oomer Jamal a useful citizen of the good old type, now fast passing away.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	3
G Matunga and W.G.I.	5	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	13	7	78
Total plague deaths to date	95,429	80,580	
Same date last year	15	16	183

RETURNING pilgrims from the Hedjaz report that a line of telegraph is about to be constructed between Mecca and Medina. The necessary funds are being raised by a device that would only present itself to an Oriental Government and be submitted to by an Oriental people. A "Firman" prohibits the departure of pilgrims from Mecca until a certain date. The poor are then weeded from the rich, and the latter are mulcted, in a contribution towards the cost of the telegraph line being erected "in the interests of the pious" of one mejidi (Rs. 2-10) per head.

THE story of the famous Gainsborough may have a surprising sequel. According to the "Western Morning News" another work of art has been discovered, which is stated to be the real Duchess of Devonshire picture. It will be remembered that Messrs. Agnew, of Old Bond-Street, recovered a painting in America which satisfies them as being the stolen treasure. It was recently sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and has since been inspected by the King and Queen. Messrs. Graves, of Pall-mall, have now a picture in their gallery whose owner claims for it the distinction of being the real "Duchess." The circumstances suggest the beginning of a great art controversy.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

ALLEGED LEAKAGE AND WASTE OF WATER.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved a resolution drawing attention to a complaint of constant leakage and waste of water from a broken pipe inquiring whether a false report to the effect that the necessary repairs had been made when as a fact they were not, and asking what disciplinary measures were proposed to be taken.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded and Dr. Sukhia supported the motion which was adopted.

THE COMMISSIONER AND CONTRACTS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved with reference to a resolution of the Standing Committee dated the 31st May 1899, empowering the Municipal Commissioner to dispense with the invitation of tenders by public advertisement for the supply of coal under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act and asking him *inter alia* to arrange as a general rule to purchase coal from direct importers only on a contract in the form in ordinary use in the market, that opinion of counsel be taken by the Acting Municipal Commissioner as to whether (a) this resolution of the Standing Committee exonerates the Municipal Commissioner from his obligation of taking the "previous approval" of the Standing Committee before entering into any contract which will involve an expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000 under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, (b) Whether a resolution passed by the Standing Committee overriding, and inconsistent with, any provision of the Municipal Act is legal and binding, (c) Whether contracts entered into by virtue of such a resolution are valid and binding on the Standing Committee.

After discussion the motion was adopted.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLUSHING SEWERS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinsha Master the Municipal Commissioner was requested to report what specific instructions have been issued to the Drainage Department's flushing staff, for flushing sewers, drains and gullies in the city. When were these instructions issued?

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON THE WATER TAXATION.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved that the Commissioner be requested to place without further delay before the Corporation the original opinion of Counsel and the case laid before them as desired in the resolution of the Corporation No. 956 dated the 12th April 1901 and that the Commissioner also place before the Corporation a statement as to reduction in water taxation as requested by the said resolution. He pointed out that the matter had reference to the question whether the Corporation had a right to derive profit from the sale of water and if not he thought the water tax should be reduced. It was a pity that the opinion which had been obtained from Counsel had not been placed before the Standing Committee. Instead of that the late Commissioner placed before them certain regulations which were approved, some of which he (Mr. Hormusjee) contended were illegal. An opinion was afterwards got on another matter entirely and certain taxes were reduced that they had no authority to reduce. The Commissioner in the first instance was requested to do something which he did, but so far, the first legal opinion had not been submitted to the Standing Committee or the Corporation. The result was that a large number of ratepayers had been advised that there was absolutely no water tax that could be legally levied and he would not be surprised if a large number of people were to resist this harsh taxation.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said in the first instance a mistake was made in the reference to counsel and a further case was submitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula suggested that the motion should be amended, requesting that the whole correspondence on the subject should be submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Hormusjee said he would accept this suggestion as a rider.

Mr. Ibrahim, however, moved an amendment to the effect of his suggestion.

Mr. Hormusji contended that the amendment was out of order as it set aside a resolution passed less than three months since.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he agreed with the motion and wanted to obtain something more.

The President held the amendment in order.

The Commissioner said there was no basis for the suggestion that the Commissioner intended to keep back from the Corporation the original opinion. The reason why it had been kept back was that the second paragraph of the resolution required the preparation of an intricate financial statement. He would be happy to place the opinion before the Corporation immediately.

The amendment was carried.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia seconded by Mr. Jehangir Petit, the Commissioner was requested to inform the Corporation of the duties now performed by the seven Deputy Health Officers each drawing Rs. 300 per month and of the duties they were originally intended to perform and whether it is a fact that they are now simply doing the work of ordinary karkoons at the different birth and death registration offices for a few hours in the mornings and evenings only.

STABLES FOR BULLOCKS.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinathjee the Municipal Commissioner was requested to report whether in B ward stables or sheds not properly paved and drained are allowed to be used for keeping bullocks and if so whether in the opinion of the Health Officer such stables or sheds are not prejudicial to the health of the people.

ANOPHELES AND MALARIA.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved "That the Commissioner be requested (1) to draw the attention of the Executive Health Officer to the presence of anopheles larvæ in the Gowalia Tank, and to ask him to submit a list of tanks, &c., in the City where such larvæ are found and (2) to obtain a report from the same officer as to the practicability of keeping such tanks, &c., free from the larvæ, and what measures he would recommend for this purpose.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the motion.

Mr. Aitken said he was sorry he could not support the motion but he sympathised with Dr. Viegas' efforts in relation to this subject and hoped that Bombay would soon take the lead in action upon the great discovery of the relation between certain mosquitoes and fever. He had been for some months going all round the City looking for anopheles larvæ and had found them in every part of Bombay. He had found them at Malabar Hill, Bandra, Chinchpoogly, Chowpatty, in the Floral Fountain and in the fountain in the Elphinstone Gardens, where they breed in thousands. But he had not found them in tanks and wells. This was a very important fact because in the minds of Englishmen there was a superstition about wells and tanks. The reason why the larvæ were not found in these places was that wells and tanks contained fish which feed on larvæ like these. He had, however, found anopheles in a tank in the Victoria Gardens which was used for growing specimens of certain plants and was choked so full with the vegetation that the fish could not get at the larvæ. But the anopheles in the Gowalia tank were absolutely insignificant compared with the numberless other places where they bred. He thought it would be a pity just at the beginning of the Health Officer's career to turn his attention to one of the most insignificant places in this respect when he could be easily shown places to which it would be far more worth his while to direct his attention. He suggested that the motion might be withdrawn for the present.

Dr. Viegas agreed and the motion was withdrawn.

CYCLE TAX PROSECUTIONS.

BEFORE Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. L. W. Michael, Assistant Assessor, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Messrs H. Knight, J. F. Borges, W.

THE BIRTH DAY OF THE PROPHET.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

At the invitation of the President and Members of the Mahomedan Club over 400 Mahomedans of all sections met on Sunday, in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School to celebrate the anniversary of the Prophet's birth. The gathering was a very representative one, amongst those present being—Kazi Saheb Murghay, Nawabzada Nassarullah Khan, Messrs. Fateh Ali Sheikh Ahmed, Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Camruddin Amiruddin, Khan Bahadur Abdur Razak bin Curtus, Ali Akbar, M. A. Jinnah, Aga Mohamed Mehdi Bebbehani, Aga Mohamed Yusuf, M. J. Y. Khakhatay, Mirza Ali Reza Khan, M. J. Mukhi, Mirza Ali Akbarkhan and others. After the Moulood Sherif (chants sung in praise of the Prophet) had been recited, Mr. R. M. Sayani was voted to the chair on the motion of Jaffer Mukhi, President of the Club. The feature of the evening was the address delivered by Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M. A., LL.B., Solicitor, on The Life and Teachings of the Prophet. The audience listened to the discourse—which lasted nearly an hour and a half with wrapt attention.

Mr. Mirza began by asking his audience to forget Bombay with its railways, tramways, magnificent buildings and lively sea-shore for an hour and to transfer themselves (in thought) to the deserts of Arabia and that too not the Arabia of to-day but of 1400 years ago. Arabs may roughly be divided into two groups (1) The Bedawi or the uncivilised wanderer of the desert; (2) The civilised resident of the city. Arabs as a rule are brave, fierce and generous. Their hospitality is proverbial. They are firm in their friendship and terrible in avenging any wrong real or imaginary. They are fond of poetry. Every year

A GREAT POETIC CONTEST

used to be held at Okadh near Mecca. It was at this place that all knotty points of grammar and prosody used to be determined, and it was at this place that the Lisan-ul-Hijaz tongue of Hiljaz was first formed, a language which enjoys the distinction of the Koran being revealed in it. It was through Arabia that the great trade route between the East and West lay and Mecca was the centre of this commercial activity. Prosperity and plenty brought in their train moral depravity and sin. Here were brought beautiful damsels from Persia and Greece, who were taught to sing and to dance. The Arabs were fond of drinking and gambling, and it was not uncommon for men to lose their all and even their liberty at play. They married any number of wives, and infanticide was commonly practised throughout the land. But Mecca was more than a centre of trade and of song. It was the focus of the religion of the Arabs. It was here that the holy temple—Kaaba built by Adam himself, and afterwards rebuilt from time to time by Seth, Abraham, and Ishmael was situated. In this temple were placed 360 idols—one day in the year being reserved for the worship of each. Here the Arabs came every year to perform the Tawaf (going round the Kaba seven times) naked, and to kiss the Black Stone which had fallen from the Heaven itself. Here was also situated the well Zemzem the waters of which gushed forth when the great ancestor of the Arabs was dying of thirst. The

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF WORSHIP

were the sun, the stars and the three moon-goddesses—Lat, Mana and Uzza—who were considered to be maiden daughters of God. Besides these and the idols in the Kaaba every tribe and every family had an idol of their own which they worshipped whilst a lower cultus of trees, stones and mountains shews that the religion had not quite risen above simple fetichism." Such was the state of Arabia at the time of the Prophet's birth. Mr. Mirza next gave a sketch of the life of the Prophet and in doing so, dwelt more particularly on the following incidents:—The first two revelations of the Koran, &c. Surat 1 (2) The persecutions of the Koreish; (3) Temptations of worldly pomp and riches, the tempter being Otba bin Rabia; (4) The Maraj or nocturnal journey to heaven; (5) The 1st and 2nd, pledges of Akaba; (6) The Hijrat or Flight to Medina from which the Mohemedans date their era, 622 A. D; (7) The battles of Bedr, Ohud &c., &c. (8) The Peace of Hodeibia and the pilgrimage to Mecca in the following year 629; (9) The Conquest of Mecca (10) The Farewell pilgrimage and the last sermon delivered by the Prophet (10 A. H.) (11) His Death. Mr. Mirja next dwelt at considerable length on the

GRANDEUR SIMPLICITY AND NOBILITY

of the Prophet's character, his patience, perseverance, kindness, and extreme shyness. "He is more shy than the virgin behind the curtain," it was said of him. He never struck anyone in his life. He was most indulgent to his inferiors. "For ten years" said Anas in his page, "was I in the service of the Prophet and he never said as much as "uff" to me. When asked to curse some one he replied "I have not been sent to curse, but to be a mercy to mankind." "He visited the sick, followed any bier he met, accepted the invitation of a slave to dinner, mended his own clothes, milked the goats, and waited upon himself." He never first withdrew his hand out of another man's palm, and turned not before the other had turned. He was very fond of children; he would stop them and pat their little heads. He was very affectionate towards his family, his honesty was such as to have gained for him in early life the sobriquet of El Amin the Trusty. Those who saw him were suddenly filled with reverence; those who came near him loved him; those who described him would say "I have never seen his like either before or after." As to the Prophet's teachings, the central idea of the koran and the principal article of Mohammedan faith is belief in the unity, power, mercy, and supreme love of God. The principles of Islam may thus be summarised. (1) Belief in the unity of God; (2) Charity and brotherhood among mankind; (3) Subjugation of the passions; (4) Accountability for human actions in another existence; (5) Constant thanks giving to God for all His goodness and Mercy. In conclusion, Mr. Mirza indulged in a panegyric on the dignity of learning, inquired into the cause of the present backwardness of the Mahomedan community and traced it to their apathy towards knowledge and learning. He next took up the position that it was possible for men, however backward they may be to resume their old position of superiority.

The lecture was illustrated by numerous quotations from the Koran and Persian poets such as Finderuski, Saadi, Sanai and others.

THE ARMED STRENGTH OF JAPAN.

All branches included, the Japanese Army numbers 602,116 men and 30,000 horses. Classed according to the German system—the Infantry consists of 13 divisions and the Cavalry of 13 regiments. The Artillery is composed of 78 Field and 39 Mountain batteries, besides six regiments of Siege and Fortress artillery. The Infantry are armed with magazine rifles, and the Cavalry with carbines. The Artillery is furnished with quick-firing ordnance of the latest and most improved construction. All strategic points in the interior of the Insular Kingdom are well fortified, and the coast is protected by an almost complete chain work of fortresses.

The Japanese fleet consists at present of six first-class line of battleships of from 10,500 to 15,000 tons, displacement; seven first-class cruisers of 10,000 tons, and six second-class and eight third-class cruisers. Besides the foregoing, Japan possesses numerous flotillas of gunboats and torpedo-boats and 12 first-class destroyers, the latter forming an important and powerful arm of of the Navy. The Japanese fleet is manned by 24,000 men, exclusive of commanders and officers, the number of the latter not being given in the Russian report.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

GYMKHANA 1ST TEAM vs. Y. M. C. A.

(Gymkhana Ground,)

Capt Anderson	Mr H P Hebblethwaite
Capt Stanbrough	Mr A R Burney
Mr A C Rumbold	Mr C E Du Boad
Mr W H Scott	Mr S N Powell
Mr J S Milne	Lt P M Heath
Mr P J Mead	

GYMKHANA 2ND TEAM vs R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

(Oval Bandstand end,)

Mr C T R Scovell (Capt)	Mr P L Wright
Mr C Burns	Mr R F G Scott
Mr Creagh	Mr Ward
Mr Gillam	Mr R Reid
Mr Lees	Mr P Fischer
Mr F J Marshall	

The Government of India has decided to appoint a committee to consider certain proposed changes in the system of accounts of Government printing presses, particularly as regards the valuation of outturn of work. The committee, which will be composed of Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Comptroller of India Treasuries, Mr. H. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary, Financial Department; Mr. W. Ross, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, and a non-official expert, will assemble for the first time in Calcutta in November next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Railway Conference on Wednesday, in the discussion which took place, Mr. Turner, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, quoted the view that Sir A. Wilson had given many years ago advocating communication between Calcutta and the North-west Provinces independent of the E. I. Railway. Those views were identical with the views now held by the Bengal Chamber; for that reason the Chamber favoured Mr. Weightman's scheme. They also held that the line from Bishenpur to Howrah should be undertaken as soon as possible. They maintained that the necessity had long been established for an independent line, as trade, apart from the coal trade, was rapidly expanding, and the Government's duty was to look forward to meeting the necessities of the future as well as providing for immediate wants. He thanked the Committee for a sympathetic and liberal consideration of the claims advanced by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the mercantile community of Calcutta. He also thanked the Government for the prompt and business-like manner in which the question had been taken up by assembling the present Committee. The Chamber believed that what they advocated would not only benefit the trade of Bengal, but would tend to the prosperity of the State and the people generally.

Mr. Douglas said he again wished the state of the proposed E. I. Railway line would not interfere with the arrangements which Mr. Turner advocated.

Mr. Cable said not only the Chamber of Commerce but other commercial associations unanimously preferred Mr. Weightman's scheme to the line advocated by the E. I. Railway. Speaking from the point of view of the coal industry, he and others concerned were disappointed to find that only the survey of the Bishenpur-Howrah line was mentioned in the official report. They regarded this line as of utmost importance, and its construction should be immediately sanctioned. He had mentioned yesterday, how 650,000 tons of coal, which now went up-country, would be diverted to Calcutta when the Palamao coal field was opened, and it was most necessary to provide means for meeting this traffic. This line would ensure the proper development of the Jherria field. If the Government were not prepared to build the line at once he felt certain that private enterprize would immediately undertake it.

Mr. Mackinnon repeated that the Mining (Association were in favour of a line via Bishenpur.

Mr. Wynne pointed out objections to the proposed E. I. R. line. It was a main line, and yet was approach by the longest instead of the shortest route. What was the use of putting forward this proposal now? It was simply done with the idea of delaying the entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur line into Jherria. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company were prepared to make the survey and construct the Bishenpur-Howrah line whenever required. He also urged the importance of carrying out the last point, the scheme to ensure the full development of the export coal trade.

Mr. Dumayne spoke strongly against the last point. The project, he said, had very little to recommend it, imposing, as it would, additional burdens on the trade of Calcutta. It was not called for, as the Port Commissioners could give enough accommodation at Calcutta itself to meet all trade demands for many years. In the further discussion which followed, Mr. Douglas spoke about the congestion of traffic on the terminal section of the E. I. Railway. During the last week the railway delivered 109,000 tons of merchandise into Calcutta—a record quantity on any railway. He knew some of the then critics had said they could double the quantity delivered. He would like to see them do it. He was sure they could not. Then most serious checks to trade had occurred below Burdwan, where a great deal of suburban traffic came on to the line. These checks had sometimes blocked the line as far up as Allahabad. The East Indian Railway thought that the best remedy was a chord line from Burdwan to Howrah. This would shorten the distance by ten miles and would be much cheaper than quadrupling the existing line, and would interfere in no way with the existing traffic whilst being constructed.

Mr. Burt, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, read at great length statements went meant to prove how more trains could be run on the East Indian Railway than at present, and how he intended to increase the number of trains between Naihati and Sealdah up to ninety trains daily.

Mr. Dring criticized the graphic tables of running prepared by Mr. Priestly and Mr. Burt. He condemned these as being theoretical, showing how unfair it is to make comparisons with running in England, where light trains were the rule. There were also differences of climate and workmen to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Douglas caused some amusement by saying that he noticed Mr. Priestley's graphic tables, showing how it was possible to run many more trains daily on the E. I. Railway, which was to the E. I. Railway, a loss on paper with a broad black border that was, he thought, prophetic.

A number of questions were then put to Mr. Dring, on behalf of the Committee. They were mostly technical regarding the capacity of the terminal section of the E. I. Railway. Asked if it would not be advantageous to abolish the demurrage system at Howrah, he said the debit and credit system only applied to goods taken off by boats. They had not only native shippers, but Europeans to consider. merchants had taken the delivery of goods as it arrived, there would have been no congestion at Howrah, but as business was now carried on Calcutta merchants could not take immediate delivery.

Mr. Turner being interrogated by Mr. Priestley, said that there were many reasons why consignees would not take delivery at once. There might be a temporarily bad market for seeds, or the ship might not be ready.

Mr. Cable, in reply to the question, said that there would be, in his opinion, a large increase of coal traffic in the near future, but whether remunerative or the reverse, he could not say. There would certainly be a large number of new collieries opened shortly as natives were using more coal, so the local trade would expand. He had stated before the Port Commission inquiry that the increase in the export trade would probably be 500,000 tons per annum for next three years. He did not think there would be any serious diversion of coal traffic from the E. I. Railway. Of course a good deal would depend on whether the Bishenpur-Howrah line was built or not.

QUARTERS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A meeting of the medical practitioners in Bombay, convened by Dr. W. K. Hatch, was held last evening, at the Grant Medical College, to consider the question of students' quarters. On the motion of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Dr. W. K. Hatch presided. The chairman in opening the proceedings said that they all knew the object of the meeting. The subject of the students' quarters had been referred to by him more than once in the annual reports. The locality in which the students at present resided was unhealthy and exposed them to danger. The result of an appeal to charitable gentlemen had resulted in an offer to build quarters for the Parsee students. But the question of a site arose. Unfortunately the compound of the hospital was very much built upon and in view of a further extension of the college which would be necessary at no distant date, it was not considered advisable to build other buildings in the compound, specially students' quarters. Government were not therefore prepared to give a site there. Dr. Temulji's offer to build quarters for Parsee students, on a private site was still open. Then came the question of money, which should be obtained to acquire a site. It was believed that such site for the Parsi quarters and for students of other nationality could be obtained in the vicinity of the Hospital. It would be for the meeting to consider a feasible scheme and the ways and means to carry it out.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman said that there could not be two opinions about the desirability of having quarters for the medical students of the college. Without meaning to be in any way sectional, he wanted to provide for the present, quarters for Parsee students only, owing to a want of adequate funds. He thought that he could keep his offer, (which was in connection with the charity funds of the late A. R. Nusserwanji Jehanghir Wadia), open for some time. But the chief thing that required to be done, according to his opinion, was the appointment of a small committee, consisting of leading and influential medical practitioners, belonging to the different communities of Bombay and one or two professors of the college, who would meet often, deliberate amongst themselves and put the scheme in a practical shape. In this they also wanted the help of the men of the profession, who would give them advice and assist them in procuring the necessary funds.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna observed that he was glad to see that there were gentlemen amongst themselves who would put their shoulder to the wheel and assist the committee. This was a question which required the active sympathy of the profession, who should put their hands into their pockets. It had been argued that it was the duty of Government to build these quarters. But unless they demonstrated to Government that they were prepared to do their duty, Government would not come forward to assist them. It was a well-known thing that for want of proper accommodation, many students had died and that sanitary quarters were sorely needed for them.

Dr. Sorab Narimanf suggested that the question of hiring houses for the accommodation of the students should be taken up first, as such a course would show to the public the urgent necessity of building quarters for the students.

After some further discussion a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to consider the question of building and hiring students quarters:—Drs. Hatch, Sir Bhalchandra, Temulji B. Nariman, A. P. Cama, and Fernandez, with Dr. Meiyer as Secretary.

The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 2nd July, 1901 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—No rain during week. River at Kotri on 1st, 14 feet 3 3-5 inches against 14 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation progressing. Rice seedlings affected owing to deficiency of water in 3 talukas and damaged by rats in 2 talukas. Deficiency of water in many places. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 18, of bajri 16, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 10 4-5 inches against 11 feet 2 2-5 inches on same date last year. Water in canals still deficient. Seedlings affected. Transplantation of rice continues. Locusts appeared in Kambar taluka, but did no damage. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient for cultivation. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif preparations continue. Locusts appeared in one taluka, but did no damage. Cattle in good condition in nine talukas and in fair condition in three talukas. Canals flowing. Agricultural stock sufficient, but deficiency apprehended in two talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 21, of bajri from 16 to 23 1-2, of jowari from 14 to 25, and of wheat from 10 to 16 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 7 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings generally in progress. Jowari partially injured by crickets in Jacobabad taluka and is being sown again. Locusts appeared in Thul taluka and slightly damaged adhava crops; they appeared in Kashmor taluka on 25th and 26th, but did no damage. Deficiency of water in Begari and Desert canals, and Kur-Dado and Kurshah ex-Ghar branches. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Shahdapur taluka. Price of jowari 25 seers 9 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 6 chataks of wheat 14 seers 13 chataks and of rice 8 seers 10 chataks, per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Good rain in parts of Chachra taluka on 25th; slight showers elsewhere in Desert. Kharif operations commenced in Chachra taluka. Kharif sowings continue. Water supply deficient in canals in Umarkot, Mirpur Khass and Sanghar talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 29th June 1901).—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 85 cents at Parantij, minimum 1 cent at Gogha, none at Ahmedabad; for season 1 inch 80 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district 5 inches 84 cents at Parantij, minimum 2 cents at Gogha. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of bajri commenced in parts of Parantij and Viramgam talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 15 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 bundies, and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundes.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 9 cents at Godhra, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Dohad. Sowing of bavto, paddy and maize commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 15 1-2 and of maize 14 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st July 1901).—Rain during week and for season, maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Thasra, minimum 9 cents at Kaira. Rainfall quite insufficient in Matar Mehmadabad and Borsad talukas. Sowing of kodra and bajri commenced in Anand, Nadiad, Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition; 1506 bullocks supplied from takavi and charitable grants during week. Price of bajri 15 2-7, of rice 10 1-4, of wheat 8 1-1 1-2, of bavto 16 1-2, and of jowari 15 3-4 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 21 cents at Vagra, none at Broach; for season maximum 25 cents at Vagra, none at Broach. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition and generally sufficient; the want, whatever it is felt, is supplied from takavi grants.

Surat.—Rain during week 2 inches 48 cents at Surat, in the district, maximum 4 inches 11 cents at Pardi, minimum 12 cents at Olpad; for season 2 inches 67 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 25 inches 85 cents at Pardi, minimum 21 cents at Chorasi. More rain wanted in Olpad and Chorasi talukas. Sowing of rice commenced in all paloo talukas and in progress in Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Sowing of jowari and other crops commenced in Jalalpor, Chikhli, Bulsar and Bardoli talukas and in progress in Pardi taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari 14 seers 13 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 6 chataks, of rice 1st sort 6 seers 15 chataks, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 29th total of week 5 inches 36 cents; total to date 23 inches 42 cents, being 3 inches 39 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 25th and 27th, 3° cool on 28th and 1st, 4° cool on 29th and 30th, and 1° cool on 2nd. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind northerly from 26th to 28th and easterly from 29th to 2nd. Thunder and lightning on 2nd.

Thana.—Rain during week throughout the district, 6 inches 40 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 12 inches 48 cents at Dahanu, minimum 3 inches 72 cents at Shahapur; for season 24 inches 44 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 18 inches 13 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 10 inches 93 cents at Umbargaon. Transplantation commenced, except in some places where sowing is still in progress. Rice plants in fair condition. Locusts appeared in some villages of Kalyan and Murbad talukas and their number is on the increase in the latter taluka; measures for their destruction in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady, except at Bhiwndi, where that for rice second sort is 7 3-4 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 6 inches 42 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 40 cents at Panvel. Tilling and transplantation in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Good rain during week; maximum 9 inches 57 cents at Dapoli, minimum 2 inches 84 cents at Malvan. Tilling and sowing in progress. Transplantation commenced. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has risen at Rajapur and of nagli which has risen at Dapoli. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 55 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 63 1-4 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 10 seers 46 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers at Sangameshvar to 13 seers at Malvan.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, 3 inches 32 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 21 cents at Chalisgaon, minimum 70 cents at Edalabad; for season 6 inches 22 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 4 inches 3 cents. Kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock not sufficient for the preparation of lands for cultivation; deficiency being supplied from takavi grants.

Nasik.—Good rain during week in Malegaon, Nandgaon, Igatpuri and Peint talukas; 43 cents during week and 3 inches 26 cents for season at Nasik. Rain badly wanted in other talukas. Preparation of lands for cultivation almost completed. Sowing of nagli, vari and rice nearly completed in Igatpuri and Peint talukas, but delayed for want of sufficient moisture in Nasik, Sinnar and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops irrigated by well water in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Deficiency of agricultural stock being supplied from takavi grants. Scarcity of water being lessened by recent rain. Price of rice slightly risen in Nasik taluka and of bajri in Igatpuri and Chandor talukas; price of nagli risen in Dindori taluka and of bajri fallen in Malegaon and Baglan talukas; prices almost stationary elsewhere. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 60 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, and of nagli 14 seers 56 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week at Ahmednagar 4 inches 53 cents; in the district maximum 2 inches 77 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 16 cents at Karjat; for season at Ahmednagar 7 inches 59 cents, in the district maximum 6 inches 53 cents at Rahuri, minimum 69 cents at Akola. Sowing of early kharif crops commenced in 6 talukas. Fodder supply and cattle in fair condition. Water supply getting scanty in Parner taluka. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Ahmednagar stationary.

Poona.—(For week ending 1st July 1901).—Rain during week throughout the district 70 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 2 inches 45 cents at Mulshi, minimum 4 cents at Ambegaon; for season 9 inches 73 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 7 inches 57 cents at Bhimthadi, minimum 3 inches 36 cents at Ambegaon. Kharif crops already sown are in need of more rain especially in the eastern parts of the district. Crops in the Maval portion of the district in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops not yet commenced in some places for want of sufficient rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 27 lbs. 12 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 142 lbs. per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 1 inch 35 cents at Khatav, 8 cents at Satara, 24 cents at Javli, 79 cents at Man, 21 cents at Patan, 61 cents at Tasgaon and 29 cents at Khandala. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations retarded in some places for want of rain. Germinated crops in fair condition. Supply of grain and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in three talukas, fallen in one taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 20 lbs. 32 tolas, of bajri 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of grass 125 lbs. and of Karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 29th June 1901).—Rain during week throughout the district, 99 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 23 cents at Barsi, minimum 15 cents at Pandharpur; for season 7 inches 7 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 32 cents at Madha, minimum 78 cents at Pandharpur. Heavy rain needed in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas and parts of Madha and Karmala talukas for sowing kharif crops. Lands ready everywhere for kharif sowing. Sowing commenced in Sholapur taluka and parts of Madha, Karmala and Barsi talukas where rainfall has been sufficient. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas and parts of Madha taluka where its scarcity is felt. Cattle in pretty fair condition. Agricultural stock generally insufficient for agricultural operations; deficiency being supplied from takavi and charitable grants. Cattle also hired for agricultural purposes. Price of jowari risen in Madha taluka, fallen in Karmala and Sangola talukas and stationary elsewhere. Prices of food-grains and fodder at Sholapur stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 80 cents at Hungund, 85 cents at Indi, 83 cents at Badami, 33 cents at Sindgi, 49 cents at Bijapur, 10 cents at Bagalkot and 3 cents at Bagewadi and Muddebihal. Kharif sowing in progress except in parts of Sindgi taluka. Seedlings of kharif jowari in good condition except those sown in red soil in Hungund taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient in four talukas; in others it is insufficient, the deficiency being supplied from takavi grants. Average price of jowari 11 seers 7 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 4 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 14 chataks of turdd 6 seers 13 chataks and of karbi 150 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week, 1 inch 55 cents at Chandgad, and below 1 inch elsewhere, except in Hukeri mahal where there was none. More rain still wanted everywhere, especially in Hukeri mahal and Athni taluka. Standing rice crops in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod petha. Young shoots withering for want of moisture in Athni taluka. Water supply deficient in Athni taluka. Green grass available for cattle. Average price of rice 18 and of jowari 23 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at 9 stations, ranging from 80 cents at Hubli to 4 cents at Kalghatgi; none at Navalgund, Mundargi, Bankapur and Nargund. Sowing of rice almost completed in the district. Sowing of early jowari continues, except in Mundargi petha where it is retarded for want of rain. Standing rice and other crops generally in good condition. Rice crops in Bankapur taluka in need of moisture. Fodder supply deficient in one taluka. Water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock generally sufficient in the district for cultivation of lands, except in some places where deficiency is supplied from takavi grants. Prices of jowari and karbi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum 7 inches 1 cent at Karwar, minimum 34 cents at Mundgod. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Transplantation commenced in some places. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 26 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot—Rain during week 2 inches 65 cents and for season 3 inches 22 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Kharif preparations progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat 12 seers 24 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 26 tolas, of jowari 16 seers and of gram 11 seers 34 tolas, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week, maximum 1 1-2 inches at Bhoika, minimum 12 cents at Chotila. Weather very warm. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 14 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Two inches 59 cents of rain during week. Sowing operations commenced in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Nawsari Divisions and one taluka of Amreli Division. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Price of bajri 29, of jowari 34, of wheat 22 of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 22 lbs. per rupee.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, commencing on the 21st of October next.

The Tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The maximum number of Ponies for any Team shall be 16 only.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team. Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled to the constody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 and the entrance fees will be presented to the winningteam, or if preferred, expended in the purchase of four Cups, for the members of the winning team.

The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883 and 1884 were the Central India Horse; 1885 were the Bombay Gymkhana; 1886 and 1887 were the Poona Gymkhana; 1888 were the Vikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team; 1889, 1890 and 1891 were the 7th Hussars; 1892 were the Poona Gymkhana; 1893 were the Jodhpore 1st Team; 1894 were the 2nd Team, 1895 were the Vikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team; 1896 were the Durham Light Infantry; and 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 no Tournament held.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Honorary Secretary certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, before granting the usual concessions, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform him as early as possible (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (b) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (c) when his team will start for Bombay; and he will obtain a letter from the Agent authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the reduced terms.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned. Entries will close on the 1st October 1901.

The Committee reserve the right of withdrawing this prospectus should plague regulations and quarantine make it desirable to do so.

The tournament will not be held unless four or more teams in separate interests compete.

D. N. GRAHAM.

Hony. Secretary, Bombay Polo Tournament.

THE RANGOON PAGODA CASE.

Mr. Justice Fox at Rangoon, on Wednesday, delivered a lengthy judgment in what is known as the shoe question. An appeal was brought before him by Kun Chwan, a half Chinese and half Burman employed as clerk in a local firm, who was convicted by the District Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and was further required to execute a bond for Rs. 100, with three sureties in like amount as security for keeping the peace for one year from the date of his release from jail on the substantive sentence, or, in default, one year's additional rigorous imprisonment for insulting and trying to create a breach of peace with Mr. Middleton, an English artist, who was painting on the Shwe Dagone Pagoda platform. Kun Chwan appealed to the Sessions Court of the Pegu division on revision, but the appeal was dismissed by the Additional Sessions Judge. The substantive sentence of the Magistrate stood, but the Judge corrected what was an obvious error in the Magistrate's order for security, and directed that the imprisonment in default of furnishing the security required should be simple instead of rigorous. Mr. Justice Fox, in concluding his judgment, said:—"I am convinced that the occurrence did not spring from any bad feeling on the part of the accused or of anybody else towards Europeans. As to the shoe-wearing question that was, as accused's advocate said, literally dragged into the case by the Magistrate himself, and it seems to have acted upon him as a cloud obscuring his power of perception, and there is only one satisfactory feature in his method of dealing with the case, and that is that he recorded the evidence and proceedings in full and did not try it under his summary powers. If he had done the latter an irremediable injury to the accused might have been the result. As it is the accused has suffered four days' rigorous imprisonment pending the time he was applying to the superior courts for bail. Considering as I do that Mr. Middleton was equally, if not more, to blame than the accused, the smallest nominal fine would have been an appropriate sentence. The case should never have been brought before a Magistrate at all, and I must express my surprise that the proposal by the accused to end the case by making an apology was not accepted. I cannot undo the injustice which I consider, has been done to the accused in sending him to jail. All I can do is to ensure that he shall not suffer any further punishment and that I do by reducing the sentence to the term of imprisonment he has already undergone. I set aside the sentence and order for the security passed by the Magistrate, and in lieu thereof sentence the accused to four days' rigorous imprisonment. As he has already suffered this, his bail bond for attendance before this Court is cancelled, and he is set at liberty."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June last, Total Profit Rs. 17,55,719-9-3; applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum free from Income Tax Rs. 6,00,000. Transferred to Reserved Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 75,00,000 —Rs. 500 000.

Transferred to Special Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 2,95,000— Rs. 2,85,000.

Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund Rs. 75,000

Caried forward Rs. 2,95,719-9-3.—Rs. 17,55,719-9-3.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

EARLY RISING.

There is an offensive limitation in the promise that the early bird shall catch the worm. For this is indiscriminate blessing, since there be birds that do not eat worms, and that would not give a chirping damn for one early or late. To this ornithological perversion of epigram may be traced much of the mistaken ethics of early rising. Unless you want a worm, whether you happen to wear feathers or not, there is clearly no virtue in getting up to look for it. In the milkmaid and permanent government official a nice talent for responding promptly to the obscene overtures of the alarm may point the narrow way to promotion, and "early to bed and early to rise" may even for aught we know to the contrary, bring all the health, wealth, and wisdom necessary to milkmaids and permanent government officials. But we do not all of us belong to either class, and we ought not to claim credit for such follies.

Early rising is vaguely associated with sport, and sport is, with equal courtesy, made to include the morning tub or a hill climb before breakfast. Thus, the Devon watering-place that numbers myself among the unadvertised, but refined, attractions of its summer season, produces among other curiosities a devoted band of young men whose quaint boast is that they bathe, winter and summer, from the pier head. They do. For three hundred and sixty-five mornings, and then for as many more in succession these misguided gentlemen solemnly march up the pier before the hour of eight. Most of them are professional men, and must take their sad and sticky pleasure betimes. They then solemnly divest themselves of their sleeping clothes and overalls, dive into the cold, salt water in the costume that nature gave them for such primitive purposes, and march shivering back to breakfast. The look of suffering arrogance perceptible on each face as they shamble to their fate recalls the pictures of heretic hidalgos sentenced to the "auto-da-f

THE MAN WHO WON THE DERBY.

Just sixty years of age, clean faced except for a pronounced moustache—*pince-nez* set firm on a determined nose, clear brown eyes that look direct, a high forehead with crisp wiry hair out lining three sides of a square, such is the first impression of the face of Mr. W. C. Whitney, the second American to win the Derby (Mr. Pierre Lorillard, in 1881, was the first) and break all records at the same time.

Chat with him and he'll not use a superfluous word. Quiet, contained, interested and interesting, full of pleasant little anecdotes, but never drawn on business, one pricks the surface only to find the lawyer and the keen business man. Public affairs are his recreation, politics his amusement, horse-racing his hobby. By many stairs he has achieved his position. As Secretary of the Navy in Glover Cleveland's administration—in 1885—he reorganised the American Navy just in time for Santiago and Manil a in 1897. As a financier he holds the highest rank in New York City. Insurance companies, theatres, banks and railroads claim him as a director; but his great work—the seizing and holding of the Metropolitan (New York) Street Tramways, backing them with his capital and counsel—is perhaps, the work of his life—next to winning the English Derby, which has given him most satisfaction.

By slow and sure degrees, Mr. Whitney has attained his position in the racing world. In four years his "spendings" stand thus:

Stables and pack at Roslyn	£20,000
Garretson Place, Sheepshead Bay	£35,000
Brood mares, etc.	£60,000
Twenty two-year-olds	£20,000
Horses in England	£15,000
Kilmarnock	£5,000
Volodyovski (leased two years)	£4,000
Lissak	£3,000
Admiration	£2,000
Total	£165,000

Only a few months ago he leased Heath House, the training quarters of poor Bill Beresford, where he secured John Huggins as his trainer and the brothers John and Lester Reiff as jockeys—all at princely fees. He now heads the list of American owners on the British Turf, and at last there is something more than an excuse for his oft-repeated, impatient phrase: "Don't talk politics; I want to talk horse. It's more interesting."

This man who is thus immersed in the biggest of commercial enterprises—a brilliant lawyer, astute politician, fearless and vast financier—has had his romance—and a very pretty and, at the same time, a very tragic one. His first marriage was with Miss Payne—daughter of Senator Payne. Senator Payne—as most people know—was one of the first and largest owners of that huge Standard Oil Trust which is now the richest corporation in the world; and Mr. Whitney received with his wife a vast fortune. When she died Mr. Whitney remained for some years a widower; and then he fell violently and hopelessly in love with a beautiful woman—a Miss May, who had at one time been the *fiancee* of that brilliant but somewhat erratic journalist—James Gordon Bennett—the proprietor of the *New York Herald*.

Mr. Whitney's attachment, which had lasted for several years, was in the end successful; and he was married. And then began a second epoch of his life and heirs. All the romance which had been absent for some years from the hard harvest of the business man and the politician, seemed to have been born again; and domestic affection was added to all the glories and enjoyments and possibilities of gigantic wealth. Her life had had its disillusions, too—though she was beautiful and attractive and a spoiled child of natural gifts. And with yachts—with a palatial mansion in Fifth Avenue; which had cost at least a million between decorations and pictures—a splendid country house, and friends and admirers everywhere—it seemed as if the whole world of joy were open to the lover of fifty and the bride that had after some hours of bitterness and disillusion, landed in the safe haven of a tried and true affection.

And one fine day—in the very midst of a gay party of pleasure—it all came abruptly and terribly to an end. Mrs. Whitney was riding a spirited horse with her husband and a party of friends; they came to a tunnel bridge in the road, she was so absorbed in conversation that she did not stoop her head; she received a blow on the side of the head and her neck was fractured, and almost broken in two. It was plain from the first that she could not live. But the American husband often brings into his love the same fearlessness contempt of danger, refusal to be conquered, which he shows in his business enterprises, and Mr. Whitney refused to believe that his wife must die. And then began, and was continued for some weeks, one of the most pathetic, pitiful, moving fights with death that has ever been told. Doctor after doctor was called in; every sort of contrivance was adopted to sustain the poor, broken neck. There was a railway journey, the account of which I remember reading at the time, which struck me as the saddest and grimmest bit of irony, I had ever perused since I read Zola's work on Lourdes.

It may be remembered that in that strange and eloquent picture of the pilgrims to the holy waters of the sacred well at Lourdes, there was a young enormously rich family who brought thither the wife, stricken in her first youth, with one of those slow, gradual, irresistible diseases, heritages of generations of weaklings and luxury; and who that has ever read it, will forget the contrast Zola draws with all his force between this poor body slowly dissolving into dust, and the priceless silk, the cloth-of-gold trappings that surrounded the dying woman's bed and carriage and ambulance. Some such contrast there was in the railway journey of Mr. Whitney's dying wife. Her husband—lord of millions, chief director and proprietor of great railway combinations—was able to command, of course, anything he liked in the shape of luxurious railway travelling.

And then every precaution that human ingenuity could suggest—that millions could buy—to make a railway journey easy, were put at the service of the dying woman. And there, with her broken neck propped up with rich pillows, with ingenious machinery, in a carriage that was a palace on wheels, she was carried from one home to another—and from ebbing life to death. And a few days after this journey—so grim in its ironies and contrasts—the struggle was at an end; and Death was the conqueror.

It is a typical story of that great New World which at last we in England are beginning to understand, for it helps to bring into relief that strange, impressive, potent national character of America, which has borrowed from the vast continent and its mighty physical resources and portents some of the grandeur of primordial passion. The affections and the matings of Americans often bear the same resemblance to the serenities of our emotions that the ocean lakes of Michigan do to the tamer beauties of Windermere and Lough Katrine.

THE SALIC LAW.

It is not quite easy to understand why so many of the Continental dynasties allow themselves to be hampered and inconvenienced by the Salic Law. Sovereigns always desire, sometimes with great eagerness—*vide* the history of the Emperor Charles VI., Maria Theresa's father—that their crowns should descend in the direct line, yet by prohibiting female inheritance they reduce their chance of a "straight" succession by exactly 50 per cent. That seems silly At the present moment it is believed that the future of Russia hangs upon the question whether the child shortly to be born to the Czar will be a daughter or a son, yet Nicholas II. has probably never thought of altering the "house-law" under which any male descendant of Peter II. takes precedence of any female, however near to the reigning monarch, a law the more extraordinary because the historic person most reverenced in Russia is a woman, Queen Olga, who introduced Christianity, and because of her modern sovereigns the one to whom after Peter the Great she owes most was the Empress Catherine II. All Italy is disappointed because Queen Helenas first child is a daughter yet the Duke of Aosta has no fear of a new family law which would thereaten his possible reversion. Why? The reason is clearly unconnected with creed for while the Orthodox Church bows readily to a woman as to a man, the Catholic Church raised no objection to Maria Theresa, and the most Catholic of countries, Spain, has repeatedly been governed by Queens, one of whom, Isabella, had an Archbishop for her principal Minister of State. Protestant Churches of all denominations, on the other hand, have accepted female rule, for the late Queen, having been accepted as head of the Anglican Church, was yet adored by Presbyterians and regarded with profound loyalty by the English Nonconformists. Nor do we think there is much distrust in the intellectual qualifications of women to hold the supreme position. A woman has been Regent even in France, where the Salic Law is strongest, and sovereigns have a respect for history, which shows us only one Queen-Regnant of modern times who completely failed, Mary of Scots, and even she did not involve her dynasty in her fall. Edward VII. reigning because he is the decendant of James I. Cleopatra, no doubt, and Zenobia both destroyed their dynasties by over-leaping ambition, but the gulf between the old world and the new is so deep as to paralyse even tradition, and historians do not quote the Egyptian or the Palmyrene as precedents. Isabella of Castile overshadowed Ferdinand of Aragon, and of the four greatest and best-known sovereigns of this country since the Conquest two have been women. Nor, finally, do we think that the incapacity of women for war has much in a direct way to do with the matter. Catherine II. and Queen Victoria were both of them conquering sovereigns of the first rank, and, appalling as is the vanity of dynasts, few Kings can in their hearts believe themselves great Generals, Admirals, or organisers of armies.—"The Spectator."

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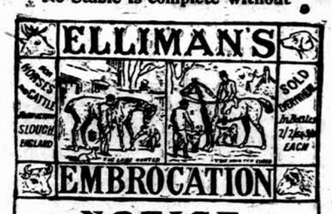

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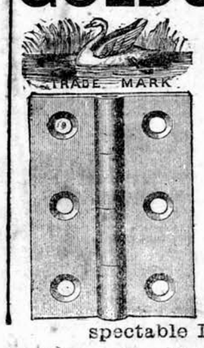

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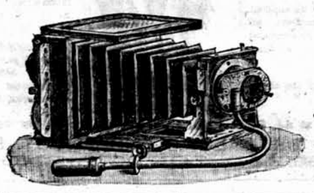

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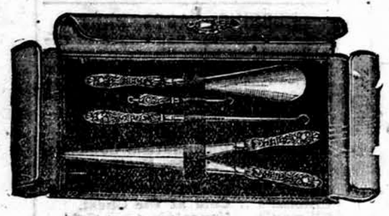
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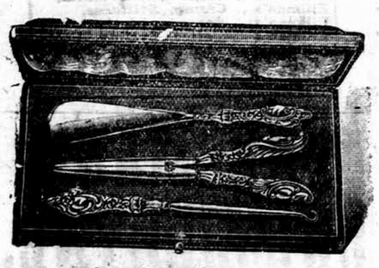
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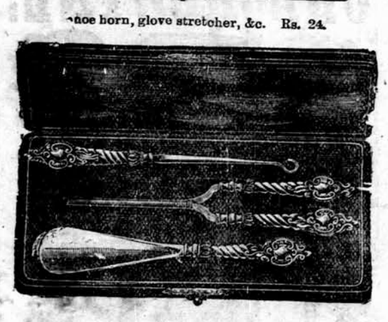
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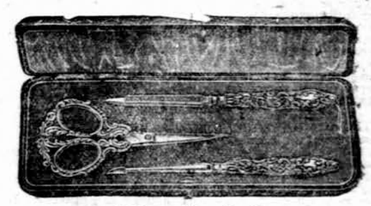
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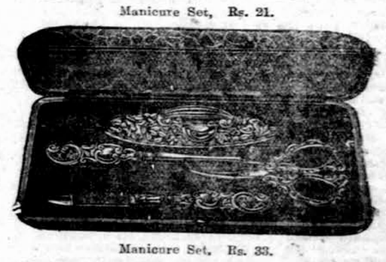
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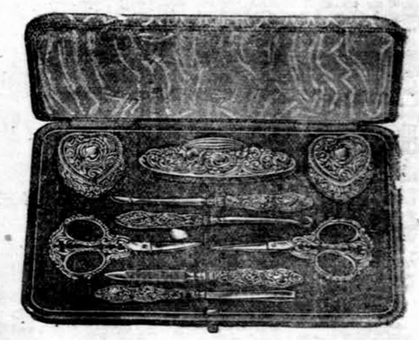
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